A NEW COMPENDIOUS 95

DISPENSATORY:

OR,

A SELECT BODY

Of the most Useful, Accurate, and Elegant

MEDICINES,

Both Officinal and Extemporaneous,

FOR THE SEVERAL

Disorders incident to the Human Body.

Wherein is contained, in a Summary Way,

All that is effentially necessary, either with respect to Physic or Surgery, to answer every Medicinal Intention of Cure.

To which are fubjoined,

The Use, VIRTUES, and Dose of each particular Form or Prescription.

And to render this Compendium still more useful, is added, besides an INDEX of the Medicines,

A copious TABLE of DISEASES,
With REMEDIES for their respective CURES.

A Work of general Utility, designed and properly calculated as well for the Benesit of private Families, as of young Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries.

By JOHN BALL, M. D. & Author of the Modern Practice of Physic.

LONDON:

Printed for T. CADELL (Successor to Mr. MILLAR) in the Strand.

M D C C L X I X.



S. C.

la fre ta

pr ha

to du do for th

kr he

m



PREFACE.

THOUGH the science of medicine, of all others the most noble, has, of late years, received great improvements from anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, botany, &c. yet at the same time it must be confessed, with great concern, that the practical part, by far the most excellent, has not received equal advantages.

For notwithstanding a physician may form to himself great hopes and designs from a due consideration of the disease, yet if he does not establish their being, by a just prescription and exhibition of proper remedies, that consideration alone, can be of no avail to his patient; because the chief end of all knowledge in the art of physic, is to restore health to the sick.

The method of prescribing therefore may be considered as the very last part of A 2 the

the physician's province; it being the point to which his skill in all the other branches of the science have a direct tendency. From hence the necessity, usefulness, and advantages as well as dignity of this ultimate branch of the profession, are sufficiently obvious. deish sell entransitio Ha to

The intent of the following Practical Dispensatory therefore, is to place before the reader an easy and short method of treating the feveral diforders incident to the human body; wherein is contained, in a fummary view, all that is effentially neceffary, either with respect to physic or surgery, in order to answer every medicinal intention of cure. due confideration o

It may be perhaps a matter of furprize, as there are so many Dispensatories already extant, and those no less learned than accurate, particularly the late one * published by the Royal College of Physicians (which indisputably far surpasses all the rest) that

another

an

B

N

€O

CO

vi

W

th

q

in

P

n

ir

n

n

e

^{*} Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinentis. Lond. 4to.

another should be added to their number. But fince my Pharmacopæia Domestica Nova, published in Latin, which may be considered as a small officinal Dispensatory, containing the prescriptive part only, without any comment in regard to the use or virtues of the medicines, &c. has been fo well received by the public, as to pass through four editions, I have been frequently folicited by feveral gentlemen versed in medical affairs and others, to extend my plan to a more general and public benefit, not only by publishing a work of this kind in our own language, but to render it still more extensively useful, by subjoining a short detail of the virtues and dose of every particular composition, and shewing in what cases each prescription is peculiarly efficacious.

Besides, a national Dispensatory is not a regular treatise of the art of pharmacy, much less a book of practice, but only a register of the medicines, the apothecary is to be furnished with; and therefore the present undertaking can, by no means, interfere with

A 3

that :

r

1-

int

nes

cy.

nd

ti-

ffi-

cal

re

of

he

2

e-

r-

al

e,

ly c-

d

h

ıt

that, for in regard to the officinal preparations herein contained, the apothecary, in his own private practice, or any other person, may occasionally and discretionally make use of them or not, at his pleasure. After this apology, it may not be foreign to my purpose to premise a word or two in relation to the work itself.

tour editions. I have been the-

The weights therefore and measures being adjusted, in the first place is given a detail of the Materia Medica: which, though very compendious, will be perhaps nevertheless experienced copiously enough to answer most intentions of cure; consisting not only of the simples that enter the compositions of this Dispensatory, but abounding likewise with others accustomed in the present practice to be occasionally prescribed.

The Materia Medica is followed by conferves, robs of black currants, elder, and extracts. After these follow distilled or effential oils, salts and saline preparations, resinous

a dation of Viennicery is not a re-

a healt

refinous and fulphureous preparations, and then metallic preparations.

a-

is

n,

ce

er

to

in

e-

h,

)s h

g

1-

1-

ie

-

y

r,

s,

15

And here it may be proper to observe, that amongst the abovementioned preparations, commonly called chemical medicines, where the name or title of a medicine only is specified, without a particular direction for its process or preparation, it is then understood to be made or compounded according to the standard of the London Dispensatory; for it would be highly absurd to deviate from the processes which are already so judiciously injoined by the college.

Besides, in private or small practice, it would be very inconvenient, through a want of the proper and expensive implements, that are required in antimonial, mercurial and many other preparations; and therefore I would advise these medicines to be fought for from men of probity and known sagacity, or from Apothecaries Hall.

The next place is allotted to diffilled waters. Of which class of medicaments, although

although those, that are in the highest degree cordial, are for the most part only looked upon as vehicles for the commodious conveyance of more powerful remedies into the blood; yet, in case they result from a judicious and apt composition of ingredients, are not without their medical virtues, and confequently worthy of being inferted in a work of this nature. Nay, to children and persons of delicate and tender constitutions, unaccustomed to vinous or spirituous liquors, even simple waters drawn from warm plants and feeds, fuch as hyffop, common and pepper-mint, pennyroyal, fennel and parsley-seeds, &c. are not without fome degree of efficacy.

The cordial waters are succeeded by spirits. For treacle-water is substituted the cordial acid water, where snake-root supplies the place of mithridate and Venice treacle. Nephritic-water, as it is a powerful diuretic, is proposed as a fit menstruum for the elixir of the same name. The infusions, decoctions, wheys, and vinegars, follow the distilled waters and spirits.

As to medicated wines and tinctures, there is of these remedies a multiplicity of forms: the first of which is not, as elsewhere, stiled tinctura sacra, but aloetic wine. For the sake of children and persons of equally tender constitutions, who cannot bear the old Dassy's elixir or tincture of sena, as it is prepared with a spirituous menstruum, an elegant wine is exhibited with sena, impregnated almost with the same simples as the spirituous tincture. There are also two vermisuge wines of the same tendency. Syrups, honeys and oxymels, are the next in order.

0

a

Among the class of powders is the antimonial febrifuge powder, which is an easy cheap substitute for, and is at least equal to, James's or any other fever powder. The powders are followed by troches: but of these, so few in number, I look upon it needless to say any thing.

furd and ridiculous as a platter, and a di-

In regard to pills, amongst other valuable compositions of this class, are many efficacious

tindance may be occasionally anded in ex-

cious antivenereal ones, and a more mild, yet sufficiently powerful succedaneum, for the old hot drastic pills ex duobus, and cochiæ of the shops, together with a cooling, diuretic and gentle purging pill.

Boluses and electaries are next in order. In regard to the last of these articles, the alexipharmac electary, confifting only of feven, but very powerful ingredients, befides the rob of elder in order to form them into a proper confiftence, is intended as a fuccedaneum for the more voluminous and injudicious compositions of mithridate and Venice treacle; both which are nearly as abfurd and ridiculous as a plaster, and a distilled water in the Paris Dispensatory; the former of which consists of seventy ingredients at least, and the latter of one hundred and twenty-nine +. In this electary I have omitted the opium, because in many cases it would be highly prejudicial; but when it is proper, a few drops of thebaic tincture may be occasionally added in exf

[†] Emplastrum diabotonon, and Aqua generalis Pharmacop. Paris, 1748, 4to.

temporaneous prescriptions. There are likewise two very elegant, extemporaneous methods offered for preparing the cordial confection. The electaries are succeeded by linctuses, emulsions, juleps, mixtures, drops, and draughts.

7

d

e

f

-

n

2

đ

d

e

C

The articles that follow next, are lotions, gargarisms, clysters, injections, oil of St. John's wort by infusion, plasters, ointments, liniments, cerates, and epithems.

and decays, as it is at laid to a total division.

Having gone through a methodical arrangement of my design, I shall farther add, that as this compendium is calculated and designed equally for the benefit of private families, as of gentlemen of the faculty, I shatter myself it cannot fail of being an acceptable companion for country clergymen, and people of fortune in the country, who are desirous (when a physician cannot conveniently be had) of assisting and relieving their poor neighbours in their pains and sicknesses; which, of all charities, is the most useful, most glorious, and most extensive.

To conclude, the reader will observe, that in every part of this small work, the efficacy of the medicine, and elegance and simplicity in the composition, have been the principal objects in view, carefully avoiding all medical redundancies, and farraginous superfluities; and therefore, since we are inhabitants in such a transient system of matter, that is necessarily, from the conditions of its existence, as liable to diseases and decays, as it is at last to a total dissolution, I hope by this means, we may be able, on most occasions, to relieve those pains and disorders, that are, more or less, the portion of human nature.

remportanceus preferiptions. There are filee-

Nor indeed do I doubt, but that a competent number of accurate and grateful, no less than powerful medicaments will occur in this compendium, whereby the practitioner may be enabled to cure with all possible certainty whatever disease tuto, cito, ac jucunde, safely, expeditionsly, and agreeably.

PONDERA

Th

TH

57

48

are

vid



e

d

818

re

of il-

03

1-

e

le:

S.

11-

10

ur

ti-

all

to:

e+

A

inectile.

PONDERA & MENSURÆ.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

In this book the pound of the goldsmith is made use of; but not divided after their manner. We divide it thus:

The pound
The ounce
The drain
The fcruple

The fcruple

The pound

Contains

The Medical or Troy pound, is less than the Averdepois, but the ounce and the dram greater. The Troy pound contains 96 drams, 288 scruples, 5760 grains. The ounce contains 24 scruples, 480 grains. The dram 60 grains.

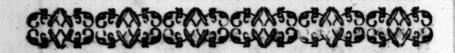
The measures employed with us in pharmacy, are common wine measures, which are thus divided by physicians:

The pint } contains { fixteen ounces, eight drams.

A gallon contains eight pints (libræ).

A spoonful denotes the measure of half an ounce.

MA-



MATERIA MEDICA.

T H E THOUSE

MATERIA MEDICA.

RADICES, ROOTS.

A Lthææ, Marsh Mallows.
Anchusæ, Alcanet. Angelica, Angelica. Ari, Cuckow-pint. Aristolochiæ longæ, Long Birthwort. Bardanæ, Burdock. Biftortæ, Biftort. Butuæ, pareira brava, Wild Vine. Calami aromatici, Sweet Flag, or Cane. Casumunar, Casumunar. Chinæ, China. Contrayervæ, Contrayerva. Curcumæ, Turmeric. Enulæ campanæ, Elecampane. Eryngii, Eryngo, and the same candied. Gentianæ, Gentian. Ginseng, Ginseng. Glycyrrhizz, Liquorice.

Hellebori

Hellebori albi, White Hellebore. Hellebori nigri, Black Hellebore. Hydrolapathi, Great Water Dock. Jalapii, Jalap, and its extract. Imperatoriæ, Masterwort. Ipecacoanhæ, Ipecacoanha. Iridis Florentinæ, Florentine Orris. Lapathi acuti, Sharp-pointed Dock. Osmundæ regalis, Osmund royal. Pæoniæ, Piony. Pyrethri, Pellitory of Spain. Raphani rusticani, Horse-radish. Rhabarbari, Rhubarb. Rubiæ tinctorum, Madder. Sarfaparillæ, Sarfaparilla. Scillæ, Squills. Senekæ, Rattle-Snake. Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Virginia Snake-root. Tormentillæ, Tormentil. Cardons boned Lines, ear Valerianæ silvestris, Wild Valerian. Zedoariæ, Zedoary Zingiberis, ejusq; conditura, Ginger, and the same candied. And which the control can apply at world

CORTICES, BARKS, and PEELS.

Aurantiorum Hispalensium, Seville Orange-peel.
Canellæ albæ, Winter's Bark, falsely so called.
Cinnamomi, Cinnamon, and its essential oil.
Eleutheriæ, Eleutheria.
Granati, Pomegranate-rind.
Limonum, Lemon peel, and essence.
Macis, Mace.
Peruvianus, Peruvian, or Jesuit's Bark.
Quercus, Oak Bark.
Sassafras, Sassafras Bark.
B 2 LIGNA.

bori

The Materia Medica.

LIGNA, WOODS.

Guaiacum, Guaiacum.
Santalum citrinum, Yellow Saunders.
——rubrum, Red Saunders.
Saffafras, Saffafras.
Tinctile Campechenfe, Logwood.

HERBÆ, FOLIA, &c. PLANTS, HERBS, &c.

Abietis summitates, Fir-tree tops. Absinthium maritimum, Sea Wormwood. -vulgare, Common Wormwood. Agrimonia, Agrimony. Althæa, Marsh-mallows. Becabunga, Brooklime. Carduus benedictus, Carduus, or Holy Thifile. Centaurium minus, the leffer Centaury. Chamædrys, Creeping Germander. Chamæpitys, Ground-Pine. Cicuta vulgaris, Common Hemlock. Cochlearia hortenfis, Garden Scurvy-grafs. Euphrasia, Eyebright. Genista, Broom. Hedera terrestris, Ground-Ivy Hypericum, St. John's Wort. Hyffopus, Hyffop, Lauri folia, Bay-leaves. Lichen cinereus terrestris, Ground Liverwort. Lujula, Wood Sorrel. Majorana, Sweet Marjoram. Mali Perficæ folia, Peach-leaves. Malva, Mallows.

LIONA,

The Materia Medica.

Marum Syriacum, Syrian Mastich Thyme. Matricaria, Feverfew. Mentha piperitis, Pepper Mint. - vulgaris, Spear Mint. Nasturtium aquaticum, Water-cresses. Nicotiana Virginiana, petum, Virginia Tobacco. Pulegium, Pennyroyal. 455765518 Rosmarinus, Rosemary. Ruta, Rue. Sabina, Savine. Salvia, Sage. Scordium, Water Germander, or Scordium. Sena, Sena. Solanum vulgare, Common Nightsbade. Taraxacum cum radice, dens leonis, Dandelion, both leaves and root. Trichomanes, English Maidenhair. Trifolium paludosum, Buckbean. Tuffilago, Coltsfoot. Veronica mas, Male Speedwell.

FLORES, FLOWERS.

B 3

BACCÆ.

BACCE & FRUCTUS, BERRIES and FRUITS.

Amygdalæ dulces earumque oleum expressum, Sweet Almonds, and their expressed oil.

Carica, Dried Figs.

Caryophylla aromatica, Gloves, and the distilled or effential oil.

Casia fistularis, Casia of the Cane.

Colocynthis, Coloquintida, or bitter Apple.

Cubebæ, Cubebs.

Cucumis agrestis, Wild Cucumber.

Cydonia mala, Quinces, and their feed.

Cynosbati fructus, Hips.

Juniperi baccæ, Juniper Berries.

Lauri baccæ, Bay-berries, and the expressed oil.

Mori fructus. Mulberries.

Nux moschata, Nutmeg, its distilled or essential oil, and the expressed oil usually called oil of mace.

Papaveris albi capita, White Poppy-heads.

Piper album, White Pepper.

___ Jamaicense, Jamaica Pepper.

- longum, Long Pepper.

- nigrum, Black Pepper.

Pruna Gallica, French Prunes.

- filvestria, Sloes.

Ribesia nigra, Black Currants.

- rubra, Red Currants.

Rubi Idæi fructus, Raspberries.

Sambuci baccæ, Elder-berries, Spinæ albæ baccæ, Whitethorn Berries.

Spinæ cervinæ baccæ, Buckthorn Berries.

Tamarindi, Tamarinds.

Uvæ passæ, Raisins.

SEMINA.

A

A

Ba

C

C

C

C

C

D

F

F

H

H

L

P

SEMINA, SEEDS.

Anethi, Dill-seed. Angelicæ, Angelica. Anisi, Aniseed.

d

Bardanæ, Burdoek.
Cardamomi maximi, the greater Cardaman-feeds.

minoris, the leffer Cardaman-seeds.

Carui, Carraway-seed.
Coriandri, Coriander-seed.
Cydoniorum, Quince-seed.
Cymini, Cummin-seed.
Dauci silvestris, Wild Carrot-seed.
Foeniculi dulcis, Sweet Fennel-seed.
Foenu Græci, Fenugreek-seed.

Hordeum diffichum, Common Barley.

pressed oil.

Petroselini vulgaris, Common Parsley-seed.

____ Macedonici, Macedonian Parsley-feed.

Santonici, Worm-seed. Sinapis, Mustard-seed. Triticum, Wheat.

SUCCI LIQUIDI. LIQUID JUICES.

Kermes, Juice of Kermes.
Acetum, Vinegar.
Aurantiorum, Orange Juice.
Limonum, Lemon Juice.
Oleum Olivarum, Olive Oil.
Spiritus vini Gallici, French Brandy.

Spiritus

Spiritus vinosus tenuior, Proof Spirit of Wine. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, Rectified Spirit of Wine.

Vina varia, several forts of Wine.

GUMMI, RESINES, &c.

A STATE OF THE STA
Afafoetida, Afafetida.
Benzoinum, Benzoine.
Camphora, Camphire.
Gummi Ammoniacum, Gum Ammoniac.
Arabicum, Arabic.
Elemi, Elemi. It was a cinish ilanimo
Galbanum, Galbanum.
- Guaiaci ejusque resina, Guaiacum and its
Refin
Tragacantha, Tragacanth.
Fuligo ligni combusti, Wood Soot.
Lahdanum, Lahdanum,
Mastiche, Mastich,
Myrrha, Myrrh.
Olibanum, Olibanum, or Male Frankincenfe.
Opopanax, Opopanax.
Pix arida, Common Pitch.
Pix Burgundica, Burgundy Pitch.
Pix liquida, Tar. OI A 100 U 3
Refina flava, Yellow Refin.
Sagapenum, Sagapenum.
Sanguis Draconis, Dragon's Blood.
Sarcocolla, Sarcocol.
Scammonium, Scammony.
Styrax calamita, Storax.
Thus, Frankincense. 10 min of music
Ment On and State of the State

BALSAMA,

BALSAMA, &c. BALSAMS, &c.

on A.

SUCCI CONCRETI. CONCRETED JUICES.

Aloë socotorina, Aloes.
Amylum, Starch.
Gambogia, Gamboge.
Extract. Glycyrrhizæ, Extract of Liquorice.
Hypocistidis, Juice of Hypocistis.
Manna, Manna.
Oleum Palmæ, Palm Oil.
Opium, Opium.
Saccharum rubrum, Brown Sugar.
Saccharum purissimum, Double refined Sugar.
Sapo amygdalinus, vel cum oleo olivarum, Almond Soap, or that prepared with olive oil.
Sapo durus ab Hispania, Spanish Soap.
Sapo mollis communis, Common Soft Soap.
Terra Japonica, Japan Earth.

ANIMALIA eorumque PARTES. ANIMALS, and their PARTS.

Axungia Porcina, Hogs Lard. Cancrorum Chelæ, Crabs Claws.

B 5

Cancrorum oculi dicti, Crabs Eyes, fo called. Cantharides, Spanish Flies. Castoreum Russicum, Russian Castor. Cera alba, White Wax. - flava, Yellow Wax. Cornu cervi calcinatum, Calcined Hartsborn. - rafura, Shavings of Hartshorn. Coccinella, Cochineal. Ichthyocolla, Ifinglass. Mel, Honey. Millepedæ, Wood-lice. Moschus, Musk. Sevum ovillum, Mutton Sewet. Ova gallinacea, Hens Eggs. Sperma ceti dictum, Sperma ceti, fo called. Testæ Ostreorum, Oyster-shells. Viperæ, Vipers.

A

A

B

B

E

C

C

(

0

F

I

I

F

MARINA, SEA PRODUCTIONS.

Ambragrisea, Ambergris.
Corallium rubrum, Red Coral.
Carallina, Sea Moss.
Margaritæ, Pearls.
Spongia, Sponge.

SALES, SALTS.

Alumen rupeum, Roche Alum.
Borax, Borax.
Nitrum, Nitre, or Saltpetre.
Sal Ammoniacus, Sal Ammoniac.
Sal catharticus amarus, Epsom Salt, so called.
Sal Gemmæ, Sal-gem.
Tartarum ejusque crystalli, Tartar, and the Cry-sals, usually called cream of tartar.
Vitriolum

FOSSILIA, et quæ inde proveniunt.

FOSSILS, and what are produced from them.

Ærugo, Verdegris. Antimonium, Antimony. Argentum vivum, Quickfilver. Bolus Armena, Armenian Bole, or Bole-armenic. Bolus Gallica, French Bole. Calaminaris Lapis, Calamine. Calx viva, Quick Lime. Ceruffa, Ceruffe, or White Lead. Chalybs, Steel. Cinnabaris nativa, Native Cinnabar. Creta, Chalk. Hæmatitis, Bloodstone. Hibernicus Lapis, Irish Slate. Lithargyrus, Litharge. Minium, Red Lead. Petroleum Barbadense, Barbadoes Tar. Stannum, Tin. Sulphur, ejusque flores, Sulphur, or Brimstone and its flowers. Tutia, Tutty.

intention of cure of them to es; yet this elegant, preferall and bromathe concerns, to cold, phire article or agel conditions may be in the edition.

ed feven of fitters a good floor cane and causely native mentions, even only making machine, even only making the heart has through a fire gracions to

eff yer, chip to parface any

CPANTOCPANTOCPANTOCPANTOCPANTOCPANTOCPANTO

CONSERVES.

CONSERVA CORTICUM AURAN-TIORUM.

CONSERVE OF ORANGE PEELS.

TAKE half a pound of the outer yellow part of Seville orange peels scraped off with a rasp. Pound it in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle, first by itself, and afterwards with the addition of a pound and a half of double refined sugar, till the whole be persectly incorporated, and rendered a similar and uniform mass.

Take any quantity of orange peels after their infusion, in order to make a syrup. Pound them very well, and pass them through a hair-sieve. Then with thrice their weight of the best refined sugar work this pulp into a conserve according to art.

Though conserves in general, are at present considered chiefly as auxiliaries only, more for the sake of mixing and rendering palatable, or giving a proper form or consistence to other remedies of greater essicacy, than to answer any intention of cure of themselves; yet this elegant, grateful, and aromatic conserve, in cold, phlegmatic, or aged constitutions, may be justly esteemed, even of itself, a good stomachic and carminative medicine, promoting appetite, expelling wind, warming the habit, and strengthening the

D 8

tone of the stomach and bowels. The quantity of a large nutmeg is the usual dose, which may be occasionally repeated two, three, or four times a day. The common dose of the other conferves, may be from a dram to half an ounce, or more; for as this form of medicine consists of fo large a quantity of fugar, there can be little or no danger of exceeding in this particular,

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI.

CONSERVE OF HIPS.

Take a pound of the pulp of ripe hips (drove through a fieve, and carefully freed from the infide prickly fibres) and two pounds of the finest

fugar. Mix and make a conferve.

part h a

den

ad-

ined

ted,

heir

nem

eve.

ned

ling

bean lent for

or

any

ant, leg-

em-

miling

the one

This is of some esteem as an acescent, soft, and fomewhat mucilaginous conserve. It quenches thirst, moves urine, stops bilious diarrhoeas, and is of use in hot scurvies, and fervid indispositions of the stomach. Half an ounce or more, may be taken at a time; but its principal use is in giving a due form to boluses, electaries and linctuses.

CONSERVA ROSARUM.

CONSERVE OF ROSES.

Take a pound of red role-buds cleared of their white parts. Pound them very well in a marble mortar, and adding by degrees three pounds of double refined fugar in powder, make a conferve.

Two or three drams of this agreeable conferve, diffolved in warm milk, are frequently prescribed as a light restringent, in weakness of stomach, in coughs and phthifical complaints. Mixed with

fpirit

spirit of vitriol, it promotes appetite, stops vomiting, abates sebrile heats and thirst. With oil of turpentine it is useful in deterging and healing ulcerated lungs. The external application of it in form of a poultice, is likewise of great use in some inflammations of the eye.

After the same manner are prepared the Conserves of the tops of Sea-wormwood, the leaves of Wood-forrel, and

the tops of Rosemary.

Conserve of sea-wormword is useful in disorders of the stomach and liver, and is frequently ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, for weakness of the viscera, loss of appetite, and bad digestion, as also in dropsies, jaundice, &c. The conserve of wood-forrel is pleasant and useful in sebrile heats, quenching thirst, and allaying the heat of the stomach; for which reason it frequently enters the composition of cooling scorbutic electaries. Conferve of rosemary is a light cephalic, cordial medicine; and in weakness of the nerves may be either taken alone, or mixed with other cephalic ingredients of greater force and efficacy.

CONSERVA PRUNORUM SIL-VESTRIUM.

CONSERVE OF SLOES.

Scald the floes in water to fosten them, taking care their skins are not broken; then take them out and press out their pulp, which mix with thrice its weight of double refined sugar.

This as a moderate aftringent, may be given alone, from two drams to half an ounce; but it is more frequently combined with other medicines of this class, in the form of a bolus, or an electary.

JUICES.

den

bro

thei

two

fom

difo

one

the

plai

fqu low

by

the

of .

inf

JUICES.

SUCCI SCORBUTICI.

SCORBUTIC JUICES.

Take the juice of Seville oranges and of garden scurvy-grass, of each a quart; the juice of brooklime, of water cresses, of each a pint. Mix them, and, when the dregs are subsided, strain them through a stannel.

These juices given from two to four ounces, two or three times a day, and continued for some time, are of considerable use in scorbutic

disorders.

ROB RIBESIORUM NIGRORUM.

ROB OF BLACK CURRANTS.

Take of the depurated juice of black currants one pint, and a pound of white fugar. Simmer

them together to a proper confistence.

The rob or jelly of black currants, is much recommended as a proper diuretic in nephritic complaints; but its more celebrated virtue is in a fquinzey: a tea spoonful or two leisurely swallowed down warm, and frequently repeated, is, by some, asserted to be a specific in this disease; insomuch that Mr. Ray calls the black currant, the squinancy-berry. See the Modern Practice of Physic.

ROB SAMBUCI.

ROB OF ELDER.

Let the depurated juice of ripe elder-berries be inspissated over a gentle fire, with the addition of an eighth part of double refined fugar to a

proper thickness.

This preparation is considered as a saponaceous, discutient, and deobstruent medicine; gently promoting the natural excretions by stool, urine, or sweat. The dose is from a dram to half an ounce or more. In common colds, a spoonful of it diluted with warm water, and taken at night going to rest, is frequently of considerable service.

ELATERIUM.

This is the inspissated juice, or extract, made of the wild cucumber, called cucumis agrestis or assiminus. It is a strong irritating cathartic, and frequently operates both upwards and downwards. It is the most violent in operation of any of the hydragogues, and is therefore never prescribed, but in indolent phlegmatic habits, as in stubborn dropsies, in which it is by some particularly recommended. Two or three grains are in general a sufficient dose.

plains; that its many coleiting writed to in a equivory; a rest post his et two solines; two; owed that the solid sidecilies in this discoluby blace, after him to be a specific in this discolucationaria that him. Her exist site beach that it

OBSAMBUCL

ROB OF BIDER.

Le ile depended joice of the eder-bernies lie XX I deven a gentia lac, with the educida -

Boi and

just

to a

rela

mo

mo

fary

ver

fcri

fior

eve

of the

fpii

fm:

EXTRACTS and RESINES.

This extract is a med cine of frequint import

12-

e;

ol,

to

nd

n-

de

or nd

is.

he

d,

rn

e-

e-

tinidure preffed out add the alreaded featmouth

EXTRACTUM CAMPECHENSE.

tance, and is relied on in cafes where the life of

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take four pounds of logwood in powder-Boil it in twelve gallons of water to one gallon and a half, and strain it. Then set it by, that the dregs may subside. Then boil it again to a just consistence over a very slow fire, with care to avoid burning.

In a diarrhoea, proceeding from a weak and relaxed state of the intestines, or from any acrimonious matter lodged therein, this pleasant and moderately astringent extract, where the necessary evacuations have preceded, will turn out a very serviceable medicine. The dose is from a scruple to half a dram or two scruples, and occasionally repeated four or five times a day, or after every loose stool.

EXTRACTUM CATHARTICUM.

THE CATHARTIC EXTRACT.

Take of socotorine aloes an ounce and a half; of the pith of coloquintida six drains; scammony, the lesser cardamom seeds husked, of each half an ounce; of proof spirit a pint and a half. The spirit being poured upon the coloquintida cut small, and the seeds bruised, draw a tincture with a gentle heat continued sour days; then to the tincture

first separately reduced to powder; and these being dissolved, draw off the spirit, and reduce the

mass to the consistence of a pill.

This extract is a medicine of fingular importance, and is relied on in cases where the life of the patient depends on its taking effect: the dole is from fifteen grains to half a dram. In the iliac paffion, and dry belly-ach, a scruple of this purging extract, with one grain of the thebaic extract, is prescribed by Dr. Mead, for easing the pain, and promoting stools; for acrid cathartics, given alone, cause too great an irritation, and are thrown up by vomit. The use of this medicine is to be preceded by plentiful bleeding, accompanied with stimulating clysters and gentle purges; therefore fome hours after the above anodyne cathartic, the Doctor orders two spoonfuls of the infusion of sena, with a fourth part of the tincture of fena, to be taken every hour or two, till the patient has had a sufficient number of stools. See bilious colic, &c. in Modern Practice of Physic.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.

EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

Take a pound of gentian root cut into thin pieces. Boil it in a sufficient quantity of water, till it has communicated all its efficacy to the water. Then strain and press the decoction, and let it stand to depurate; then boil it to the consistence of a pill, with care toward the end to avoid burning.

nofinia

Aft

Of Of

of rue boil i

flomating dofe

Ex

terati in fin and mote fteel ufe of ftruct

Exatter of the a command

grain

less fome

fcru

After the same manner are prepared the

EXTRACTS,

Of the roots of Black Hellebore; Of the leaves of Savine.

IV.

e-

he

r-

of

he

ic

ng.

r-

n,

is.

g,

le

e

1-

of

r

r

n,

13

.

n

e

1

r

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ.

EXTRACT OF RUE.

Take the liquor remaining after the distillation of rue water. Strain it, and after it has subsided boil it to a pilular consistence.

Extract of gentian is a warm deobstruent stomachic bitter, creating an appetite, and helping digestion; and is a good vermisuge. The dose is from one scruple, to two or more.

Extract of black hellebore is an excellent alterative and aperient, and is frequently prescribed, in small doses, for attenuating viscid humours and opening inveterate obstructions of the remoter glands: in plethoric constitutions, where steel would be hurtful, it is likewise often made use of as a powerful menagogue in stubborn obstructions of the catamenia. The dose, when intended to act only as a cathartic, is from ten grains to a scruple or more.

Extract of favine is hot and dry, opening and attenuating, and of great service in obstructions of the uterus, or other viscera, proceeding from a cold sluggish indisposition of the juices. It may be given from five to fifteen grains, or a scruple.

Extract of rue is of similar virtues, but in a less degree, with that of savine; and may be sometimes used in the composition of pills, &c. in hysteric cases and uterine obstructions.

EXTRAC-

EXTRACTUM JALAPII. EXTRACT OF JALAP.

Pour upon jalap root powdered, as much rectified spirit of wine as will cover it to the height of sour singers, and with a gentle heat extract a tincture; boil the remaining jalap several times in water: after straining, draw off the spirit from the first tincture, till what remains begins to thicken; inspissate also the strained decoctions; then mix the two extracts, and with a gentle fire reduce the whole to a pilular consistence.

The dose of this effectual and fafe purging extract, is from fix to twelve or fifteen grains.

EXTRACTUM JUNIPERI.

ellebore is an executore al-

EXTRACT OF JUNIPER.

Take of juniper berries bruised two pounds. Insuse them in two gallons of hot water for two days; then boil them together for two or three hours, strain and press out the decoction, and set it by to subside; pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it to the consistence of honey.

This is a grateful, carminative, stomachic and diuretic preparation. It may be given from one

to four drams.

EXTRACTUM PERUVIANUM.

EXTRACT OF THE BARK.

This is to be made from the Peruvian Bark powdered with rectified spirit of wine and water in the same manner as the extract of jalap.

This

Th

efficac

very

been

orain

or for

This extract of the bark is not only specifically efficacious in intermittent severs, but is likewise very serviceable in the cure of all or most periodical disorders. After proper evacuations have been premised, it may be administred from ten grains to a scruple, or half a dram every three or four hours, in the intervals of the paroxysms.

Perne during

From the leaves of Wild marjording,

the flowers or Chamen le

Ton Juniper Deraies;

Transfer the friese Carnamon, Josephus of technical trains

and in a shall like be believed a see all a shall have

DISTILLED

to the passection in the first on the contract

and the state of the state of the state of the state of

en de marce VI. Les en les en récut base pédandes conseptant en médifique de la reson ces en temples d la come en gréféra des biens reconstant de messence de

lark ater

M.

auch

the

heat

eve-

ined and

lular

ging

I.

nds. two

and and

and

his

DISTILLED OR ESSENTIAL OILS.

From the root of Sassafras; From the leaves of Wild marjoram,

Pepper-mint, Spear-mint, Penny-royal, Rosemary, Rue, Savine, Wormwood;

From the flowers of Chamomile,

Lavender;

From the feeds of Anise,

Carraway, Cummin, Dill;

From Juniper-berries;

From the spices Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmeg,

These three oils with the essence of lemons have been already mentioned in the Materia. Medica.

Jamaica Pepper.

These oils are obtained by distillation with an alembic and large refrigeratory. Water must be added to the materials in sufficient quantity to prevent their burning, and the subject be macerated in that water a little time before the distillation. Seeds, roots, and spices are to be bruised previously to the maceration. The oil comes over with the water, and either swims on the top, or sinks

fink or l by

0

Ail Ari

in cal in

ger cor of

diff

qui pro ho

the pil

fue co to do

tir

te

finks to the bottom, according as it is heavier or lighter; and is to be separated from the water by a separating funnel.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Turpentine is distilled with water in a copper still, like the essential oils of vegetables; and is strictly an essential one, though not usually ranked in this class. It is commonly, but improperly called spirit of turpentine. Yellow rosin remains in the still after the distillation.

The ethereal oil of turpentine is obtained by distilling the preceding oil in a retort with a very gentle heat, till what remains is become of the consistence of a balsam, and is called the balsam of turpentine.

Essential oils, on account of their heat and pungency, cannot be given alone, but require to be diluted with water, or some other proper vehicle, by the intermediation of sugar, honey, syrup, some soft mucilage, or a very small portion of rectified spirit of wine; with all which they readily unite; or else mixed with powders, pills, boluses, or electaries.

In regard to the virtues of these: the oil of sassafras is of some esteem, as a grateful warm sudorific in cold chronic rheumatisms and venereal complaints; and is therefore, by some, supposed to be a purifier of the blood and juices. The dose is from two to sour or five drops, and sometimes more, but then it should be greatly diluted.

Oil of origanum or wild marjoram, as it is of too acrimonious a nature to be used internally,

8

with mons menateria

AL

to to cefilifed

or .

its principal use is externally, for easing the toothache, by putting a drop or two upon lint or cotton into the aching tooth.

Oil of pepper-mint is chiefly used in cold flatulent colics. Its dose, except in extraordinary

cases, should not exceed two drops.

Oil of common-mint is of great use in most disorders of the stomach, not accompanied with inflammation, as weakness, nausea, crudities, wind, loss of appetite, hiccoughs, and vomitings. It may be given from one, to three or four drops at a time, properly diluted, or mixed with other things. It is likewise beneficially employed in stomachic cataplasms and plasters for the above purposes.

Oil of penny-royal, is hot and dry, of very fubtle and volatile parts, and is peculiarly appropriated to the female sex, as an aperient, and deobstruent, especially in hysteric complaints, and suppressions of the uterine purgations. It may

be given from one to three or four drops.

Oil of rolemary may be taken from two, to three or four drops, in epileptic, nervous and uterine complaints.

Oil of rue is recommended as an anthelmintic, uterine, nervous medicine; but the dose, as it is very acrid, should not exceed two or three

drone

In cold phlegmatic constitutions, oil of savine is justly esteemed as an uterine and powerful menagogue, though not often met with in any internal prescription. The dose is from one to three or four drops. It is sometimes made use of externally in cataplasms, plasters and embrocations against the worms in children. See the chapter

Ph a v the

cha

elec

lier cul in in bol

vic cor voi five

pel bot feed to not oils

hal add wa

or

tab lik em chapter on worms, in my Modern Practice of

th-

ot-

Aa-

oft

ith

es,

gs.

ops

her

in

ove

ery

ro-

le-

nd

lay

MIG

to

nd

ic,

it

ree

ne

ne-

n-

to

of

2-

he ter

; offer

Physic. Oil of wormwoood is chiefly made use of as a vermifuge, both externally in applications to the belly, and internally in the form of pills, electaries, &c. It may be given from one, to two or three drops, dissolved in rectified spirit of wine, in any proper vehicle.

Oil of chamomile flowers is carminative, emollient, and somewhat anodyne; it is of very peculiar service in flatulent colics, and after pains in child-bed women. A drop or two, to a dose, in after-pains may be given, in a sperma ceti bolus or draught.

Oil of lavender flowers is of confiderable fervice, both externally and internally, in paralytic complaints, and in debilities of the whole nervous system in general. The dose is from two to five or fix drops.

Oil of anifeeds is a wonderful carminative, expelling wind out of the stomach and intestines, both given at the mouth and in clysters. The feeds were fo much in favour with Helmont, as to obtain from him the name of solamen intestinorum: as this is one of the mildest of the distilled oils, it may be taken, properly diluted, from one or two drops, to ten or more. Perhaps the following formula may be as convenient as any.

Take oil of aniseed sixty drops; fine sugar half an ounce; grind them together in a mortar, adding by degrees half a pint of simple mint water: of this mixture, the patient may take a table spoonful or more, for a dose. This oil is likewise often applied externally in anodyne and emollient liniments and embrocations.

Oil of carraway feeds is a very hot, stomachic, carminative, diuretic medicine. Its dose is from

one, to two or three drops.

In cold, flatulent disorders of the stomach and bowels, the hot and unpleasant oil of cumminfeeds, is fometimes employed in the dofe of one or two drops.

Oil of dill-feeds is fometimes given as a carminative, in cold flatulent colics and hiccoughs

from one to three or four drops.

Oil of juniper-berries is much of the turpentine kind; and serviceable as a carminative and stomachic: it is likewise a powerful diuretic, and forcibly deterges the urinary passages, which may be known by its scent in the urine. The dose is from one, to five, fix or more drops, in

any proper vehicle.

Oil of cinnamon is a most noble cordial and stomachic medicine; and therefore in cold languid cases, debilities of the stomach, bowels, and nerves; it is often prescribed in boluses, electaries, or powders. One drop, on account of its great heat and pungency, is a good dose, though some go as far as two, or three drops, when properly diluted.

The following method of administring it, (together with that mentioned among the faline preparations, pag. 36) is very commodious and

elegant.

Take oil of cinnamon fixteen drops; fine fugar three drams; fimple cinnamon water half Mix them properly together, and let the patient take a large table spoonful at a time, which may be occasionally repeated.

Oil of cloves is carminative and stomachic, and is fometimes used in the quantity of a drop in cathartic pills. It is also used in the tooth-

the Ί ufed certa fuba may

ache

É peel thre ness a pe lowi

> T doub mon wate table

> > O

dial obta at ho unde eafte four

0

and from luted rheu large requ rheu cuffi

bein

Praé

bleed ache;

SALTS

ache; a bit of lint dipped in it, being put into the hollow tooth.

hic,

rom

and

in-

one

car-

ghs

en-

and

tic,

ich

The

in

and

an-

els,

fes,

unt

ofe,

ops,

(to-

line

and

fine

half

let

me,

hic,

rop

oth-

he;

The grateful aromatic oil of nutmegs is oftener used in composition, than prescribed alone: it is certainly a good stomachic, cordial, nervous and subastringent medicine; and in these intentions may be given from one, to two or three drops.

Essence of lemons, or the essential oil of lemon peel is sometimes taken to the quantity of two, three, or sour drops, as a cordial, and in weakness of the stomach; but its greatest use is as a a persume in unguents, lotions, &c. The sollowing form is very agreeable for giving it.

Take of essence of lemons twenty drops; double refined sugar three drams; simple cinnamon water seven ounces; spirituous cinnamon water one ounce. Of this mixture, one or two table spoonfuls may be taken occasionally.

Oil of jamaica pepper is a fine aromatic, cordial and stomachic medicine; and, as it can be obtained by distillation pure and genuine here at home, may be used as a succedaneum to those undoubtedly adulterated oils of the more costly eastern spices. Its dose is from one, to three or four drops, properly diluted.

Oil of turpentine is a hot stimulating, diuretic and sudorific medicament; and may be given from two, to five, or even ten drops largely diluted, or mixed with honey. In cold chronic rheumatisms, sciatica, &c. I have ordered it in larger doses with success; but great caution is required. It is often applied externally against rheumatic and other pains, sprains, &c. for discussing cold tumours, and stopping hæmorrhages, being made hot. See the chapters in the Modern Practice, on the gout, sciatica, rheumatism, and bleeding at the nose.

SALTS AND SALINE PRE-PARATIONS.

SAL ABSINTHII.

and in thele in

SALT OF WORMWOOD.

Let the ashes of wormwood be put into an iron pot, and kept red-hot by a strong fire for some hours, often stirring them, that all remains of oil may be burnt out; then boil them in water; strain the water, which will be impregnated with the salt, through paper, and evaporate it till a dry salt remains; which is to be kept in a vessel close stopt.

After the same manner a fixt alkaline salt may be prepared from all those vegetables which yield this kind of salt, as bean stalks, broom, carduus, mugwort, lesser centaury, scordium, &c.

SAL TARTARI.

SALT OF TARTAR.

Wrap up any species of tartar in strong brown paper, first made wet, or inclose it in a proper vessel, and expose it to the fire, that its oil may be burnt out, then boil it in water, and collect its salt as before.

LIXIVIUM TARTARI.

LEY OF TARTAR.

Let tartar calcined to whiteness, be set by in a moist place, that it may liquefy.

Or,

I

n t

an e

alca folv

cret

with dici

fage

ablo

ing

brol

in f

of t

high

or t

pill

requ

the

to a

liqu

calle

title

part it is

stan

7

and

interferent electric cor, will confirm the both

Dissolve one part of the above calcined tartar in three parts of pure water, in order to make

an extemporaneous ley.

The medical virtues of these, and other fixt alcaline falts are, to attenuate visoid juices, refolve obstructions, and promote the natural secretions. Hence their great use, being given with attenuating, diuretic, and diaphoretic medicines: where acidities abound in the first pasfages, they are likewife of fingular benefit, by absorbing and neutralizing the acid, and rendering it of a mild and benign nature; but in a broken, disfolved, putrid state of the fluids, as in scurvies, &c. or in a hot, acrid, bilious state of the blood, they are, for very obvious reasons, highly prejudicial. In costive habits, fix, eight, or ten grains of aloes, or a scruple of Rusus's pill may be occasionally taken at night, with a requifite dose of falt of tartar dissolved in water the next morning. The dose is from five grains to a scruple or half a dram; and in some circumstances, a dram, largely diluted with watery liquors.

Amongst the following preparations, commonly called chemical medicines, where the name or title of a medicine only is specified, without a particular direction for its process or preparation, it is then understood to be made according to the

standard of the London Dispensatory.

TARTARUM SOLUBILE.

SOLUBLE TARTAR.

This is a mild diuretic aperient preparation, and is therefore given in obstructions, cachexies,

fome of oil ater; with till a

may yield duus,

veffel

rown roper may

y in

Or,

30 Salts and Saline Preparations.

and the jaundice, from one scruple to a dram; but when designed for a cathartic, it may be taken in the quantity of three drams, or more.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS.

THE COMMON STRONGER CAUSTIC.

This is generally made use of in abscesses; and likewise to make issues in parts where cutting is difficult or inconvenient.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE MITIUS.

THE MILDER COMMON CAUSTIC.

Take of fresh quicklime, soft soap, of each equal parts. Mix them well together at the time of using.

SAL DIURETICUS. DIURETIC SALT.

This is an excellent deobstruent diuretic medicine. The dose is from a scruple to a dram: if given in the quantity of two drams, it proves a mild cathartic.

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI TENUIS ET FORTIS atque

COLCOTHAR.

THE WEAK AND STRONG SPIRIT OF VITRIOL, AND THE COLCOTHAR.

Spirit of vitriol is a most powerful acid; and is frequently prescribed as a cooling antiseptic, restringent,

reft to fpri fuc liq

fan par ger dec

> for to

> > S

of dr

ti as te

. .

t

restringent, and stomachic medicine, from twenty, to thirty or forty drops in draughts, juleps or spring water; though it is commonly given in such a quantity as will be sufficient to give the liquor an agreeable tartness. The strong spirit, improperly called oil of vitriol, is given in the same intentions as the weak spirit, in an eighth part of the dose. The colcothar is a good astringent and strengthener in laxities of the solids and decays of constitution: it may be exhibited in form of a bolus, electary, or pill, from five grains to sisteen, two or three times a day.

SPIRITUS NITRI GLAUBERI.

GLAUBER'S SPIRST OF NITRE.

Its operation is diuretic, and a powerful opener of obstructions. The dose is from ten to fifty drops, in broth, or some soft vehicle.

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI GLAUBERI.

GLAUBER'S SPIRIT OF SEA SALT.

This is frequently made use of in antiseptic gargles for the malignant sore throat: it is sometimes likewise given inwardly, largely diluted, as an antiphlogistic, aperient, and diuretic, from ten to forty or fifty drops.

SAL VITRIOLI.

SALT OF VITRIOL.

The dose of this emetic salt, is from ten grains to a dram, dissolved in any liquor.

TARTA-

. -

am; aken

ffes;

ting

US.

ach

the

mem:

ves

OF

nd ic,

nt,

32. Salts and Saline Preparations.

TARTARUM VITRIOLATUM.

fei

in gre

10

WI

to

Wa

ad

pa

af

fr

VITRIOLATED TARTAR.

This is a good aperient, diuretic medicine; and is particularly useful in the jaundice, and all excesses of choler. The dose is from ten grains to half a dram. It is likewise a very good dentifrice.

SAL CATHARTICUS GLAUBERI.

GLAUBER'S CATHARTIC SALT.

This falt, commonly called fal mirabile, taken from three drams to an ounce, or more, proves a very mild and useful purgative.

SAL RUPELLENSIS.

ROCHEL SALT.

Let the falt extracted from the ashes of the kelp or kali of alicant be calcined till it melts, then dissolved in water, the solution siltered, and after due evaporation set by, that the salt may shoot into pure white crystals. Dissolve crystals of tartar in boiling water, and saturate the solution with the crystals of kali: the proportions necessary for this purpose will be about sixteen ounces of the latter to twenty of the sormer. Duly exhale the liquor in the heat of a waterbath, and after siltration, set it in the cold to crystallize.

This elegant purging salt, taken from the last edition of the Paris Pharmacopæia, 1748. under the title of sal polycrestum solubile, vulgo de seignette, feignette, has for a long time been much valued in France, and now very defervedly begins to be greatly esteemed in this country.

It is infinitely pleasanter than either Glauber's or Epfom falts, fo called, and operates very gently without griping. Its dole is from half an ounce to one ounce, ten drams, or more, distolved in

warm water, thin gruel, or oatmeal tea.

MAGNESIA ALBA. WHITE MAGNESIA.

Dissolve sal catharticus amarus in a sufficient quantity of water. Filter the folution, and add to it a filtered ley of pot-ash, so long, as a fresh addition continues to occasion any milkiness. A white powder will precipitate; which, being feparated from the liquor, is to be carefully washed in fresh portions both of hot and cold water, and afterwards dried.

There is another kind of magnefia, prepared from mother-ley of nitre. See Modern Practice of Physic, vol. 1. page 19.

The above described magnesia, as well as the nitrous one, is an uleful and fafe antacid purge in the dose of one or two drams. In smaller doses of a scruple or half a dram it is reckoned somewhat diaphoretic and diuretic; and is of late particularly effeemed for the cure of the heart burn, and for preventing or removing the many diforders to which children, in consequence of acidities in the first passages, are so liable.

or a rough py how to not on a rough

C 5 mount in . Chespt-

and exs to en-

ken es a

the lts, and nay als luons

een er. erto

aft der de te,

34 Salts and Saline Preparations.

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI DULCIS.

DULCIFIED SPIRIT OF VITRIOL.

pa

of

Ы

ar

Ы

th

tv

This is greatly esteemed both as a menstruum and a medicine. Its operation is diaphoretic, diuretic, and is said to procure rest and ease pains. The dose is from twenty to eighty drops in a large quantity of liquor.

SPIRITUS NITRI DULCIS.

DULCIFIED SPIRIT OF NITRE.

This is a grateful well-scented spirit. It quenches thirst, promotes the natural secretions, is powerfully diuretic, and is said to expel statulencies, and moderately strengthen the stomach. It may be given from twenty drops to a dram, largely diluted.

SPIRITUS, SAL, ET OLEUM SUCCINI. SPIRIT, SALT, AND OIL OF AMBER.

Salt of amber (for the spirit so called, is no more than a solution of a small portion of the salt in phlegm or water) is a noble aperient, diuretic, diaphoretic, and nervous medicine. In the convulsive deliriums of severs, it is frequently joined with alexipharmic and cordial medicines; by which, with proper dilution, a salutary diaphoresis is often procured.

The rectified oil is fometimes prescribed internally in hysteric and nervous cases, mixed with spirit of sal ammoniac, lavender, or the like, from one to ten or twelve drops: but it is mostly used externally, in liniments and embrocations for paralytic [5.

um liu-

ins.

n a

It

ns,

tu-

ch.

m,

no he

u-

he ly

S;

a-

-1

h

n

70

C

SPIRITUS, ET SAL CORNU CERVI. SPIRIT, AND SALT OF HARTSHORN.

The volatile alcaline salt and spirit of hartshorn are cordial, diaphoretic, colliquating and stimulating preparations. Hence they are particularly useful in lethargic and paralytic cases; in hysterical and hypochondriacal disorders, in some low, nervous severs, accompanied with a redundance of phlegm, cold viscid juices, and siziness of the blood, &c. more especially in aged people, and cold constitutions: but in putrid severs, scurvies, and in a thin, and hot acrimonious state of the blood, they are highly improper. The dose of the salt is from a grain or two to sisteen or twenty. The spirit may be taken from ten to forty or sixty drops in any proper vehicle.

SPIRITUS ET SAL VOLATILIS SALIS AMMONIACI.

THE VOLATILE SALT, AND SPIRIT OF SAL AMMONIAC.

They are both diaphoretic and diuretic; and may be taken in the same quantity as the above spirit and salt.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI DULCIS.

DULCIFIED SPIRIT OF SAL AMMONIAC.

This spirit is in esteem, both as a medicine and a menstruum, and is well calculated for making C 6 several

36 Salts and Saline Preparations.

feveral extemporaneous volatile oily spirits, by only dropping any proper essential oil into this dulcified spirit, which will readily dissolve and unite with the oil without the help of distillation. The proportion of half a dram of essential oil to four ounces of the spirit may be sufficient for general use: or about eight drops of oil of cinnamon to an ounce of the spirit, thirty or forty drops of which mixture may be taken for a dole in any proper vehicle.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS FOETIDUS.

VOLATILE FETID SPIRIT.

In hysteric or hypochondriac complaints, nervous languors, and the like; this medicine, taken in the quantity of thirty or forty drops, is undoubtedly a very good one.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS AROMATICUS.

VOLATILE AROMATIC SPIRIT.

This is a cordial, stomachic, sudorific spirit; a tea spoonful or two of which may be occasionally taken, properly diluted. This spirit likewise, mixed with a double or triple quantity of water, and applied externally, makes a most excellent discutient in an ecchymosis and contusions: the way of using it, is to dip solded linen cloths in the mixture, and after gently pressing, apply them to the part, renewing them as often as they grow dry.

fo

different city of ambor, builted, turbbucind, &co.

but the prefere or elice has, he a their meafars,

RESINOUS AND SULPHUREOUS PREPARATIONS.

FLORES BENZOINE

FLOWERS OF BENZOINE.

These flowers have been in long repute, as wonderful pectorals, and particularly in asthmas; for they greatly attenuate and open the viscous obstructions of the bronchia: however, the present practice rather rejects the use of them.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

Take a pint of linfeed oil, and four ounces of

flowers of fulphur.

by

this

on.

geinorty

ofe

er-

in-

S.

t;

n-

eof

X-

uen

g,

en

I.

Boil them together over a gentle fire (in a vessel that is capable of holding at least three times the quantity of the ingredients) keeping them continually stirring, till they come to the consistence of a balsam.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS BARBADENSE.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR WITH BARBADOES TAR.

This is made after the same manner as the foregoing, by using Barbadoes tar instead of the oil.

The shops have formerly abounded with a variety of sulphurated balsams, prepared with the different

different oils of amber, aniseed, turpentine, &c. but the present practice has, in a great measure, very justly rejected them on account of their hot. irritating qualities; for the degree of heat requifite to dissolve or unite them with the fulphur, must necessarily not only alter or destroy their essential virtues, but likewise add an extraordinary degree of acrimony to them: however, the above recited simple balfam being prepared only with an expressed oil, may possibly be an useful pectoral afthmatic medicine in old age, or cold phlegmatic conftitutions. Its dose is from ten to forty drops, upon fine powdered fugar, &c. and in order to answer the intention of anisated, terebinthinated balsams, &c. a few drops of their effential oils may be occasionally added to each dofe. It is also used externally, for cleanfing and healing foul ulcers.

The balsam with Barbadoes tar is recommended in old coughs, asthmas, and consumptions, from a cold phlegmatic cause; for as it is a warm medicament, great care should be observed, not to administer it in an inflamed state of the blood, or in hot bilious constitutions.

The dose is from five grains to a scruple.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

This preparation, formerly called lac sulphuris, or milk of sulphur, differs not in quality from pure sulphur, or its flowers. It is certainly a good pectoral detersive medicine in coughs, asthmas, and other disorders of the breast and lungs; it promotes insensible perspiration, is laxative, and proves of great service in the piles, and is used both

ten tho fer ner and par

> be fr ef ti an

&cc.

ure,

hot,

qui-

nur.

heir

or-

red an

om

ar,

ni-

ps

for

n-

p-

is

te

S.

both internally and externally in cutaneous diftempers. The dose is from ten grains to a dram; though some go farther. It is particularly observable, that every preparation from this mineral is very effectual in lowering a salivation, and hindering the operation of mercury by those particular glands.

AQUA SULPHURATA. SULPHURATED WATER.

This water, commonly called gas fulphuris, being impregnated with a fubtle volatile acid from the fulphur, is, with some persons, much esteemed as a good pectoral, asthmatic preparation, particularly in fits of the convulsive asthma; and may be given from one dram to two, or more, in any pectoral vehicle.

the repeated only all exceeded by the epocation

or in the other will be an asset as the court of

to confidential and the state of the particular transfer

fructions of the greater, chiecola, codies as from

dice, and quarted terres die, but in hen, butere

LORES MARTIALE MARKS.

e di concitazziare, escent fusc estar esti pediti de la sella esti loca di la sella esta di concentra estar de la sella estar della estar de la sella estar de la sella estar de la sella estar

tom diet was as Meddle alle det

the statement of the statement of the statement

der; election, botto, er pili

Albertoning on the example in custocone dis-

METALLIC PREPARATIONS.

FERRI RUBIGO PRÆPARATA.

THE RUST OF IRON PREPARED.

Steel, being only a more hardened compact iron, made fo by art, is allowed by phyfical writers less proper for medicinal purposes than the foft iron, which is not only more eafily converted into ruft, but is also more readily acted upon by the animal juices and the common menfrua than steel. This, with other preparations of iron, is a medicine of confiderable efficacy; for it braces the folids, rarefies the blood by increasing its momentum, and thereby becomes a most powerful deobstruent in the remoter parts, or in the utmost recesses of the glands, in promoting their deficient fecretions, and therefore, in cold constitutions, is of great utility in obstructions of the menses, chlorosis, cachexy, jaundice, and quartan agues, &c. but in hot, bilious, fanguine habits, where the circulation is already too quick, the fibres too tense and rigid, or the fluids too thin, it is highly improper. The dose is from five grains to a scruple, in form of a powder, electary, bolus, or pill.

FLORES MARTIALES. MARTIAL FLOWERS.

This, like other chalybeate preparations, is a good aperient, attenuating medicine; is very useful

ful and thre vou wit pho dys

> an bein an

> > gr

ce

fi

ful in hysteric and hypochondriae complaints, and in the rickets. The dose is from two or three grains to fifteen; though I have, in nervous and hysteric complaints, frequently given, with success, a scruple in a draught with camphor julep and a little cordial water, as an anodyne, at night going to rest.

SAL MARTIS.

SALT OF IRON.

pact

wri-

the

on-

Red

en-

ons

Y:

In-

s a

ris.

ro-

bn-

15.

dy

he

fe

V-

This is one of the most efficacious preparations, and is good in all the intentions of other chalybeates. It has been of such esteem, with some, in diseases of the liver, as to obtain the name of anima hepatis, the soul of the liver. In obstructions of the liver therefore, and other viscera, as well as the uterus, it is undoubtedly a powerful medicine, given from two or three grains to ten, and sometimes more, dissolved in water.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE.

THE LUNAR CAUSTIC.

This strong caustic is often made use of by surgeons for consuming warts and other stelly excrescences, keeping down sungous stell in wounds or ulcers, &c.

SACCHARUM SATURNI.

SUGAR OF LEAD.

This is chiefly employed externally in cooling liniments and lotions, for hot tetterous humours, and other diseases of the skin, and also in collyriums

riums for the eyes; though some go so far as to give a sew grains of it internally in sluxes, colliquative sweats, gleets, sluor albus, &c. but as it most certainly impedes the natural secretions, causing severe gripes, spasms, and contractions of the bowels, &c. I think the inward use of it should be intirely discarded, and the only preparation of it that can fairly be warranted, is the saturnine tincture.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS. THE MEDICINAL STONE.

A folution of this stone in water is sometimes used for fastening loose teeth, preserving the gums, and healing and drying up wounds and ulcers, and in thin acrid defluxions on the eyes: it is likewise applied in injections for a gonor-rhæa, after the virulency is carried off. About two drams of it to sour ounces of water is the common proportion.

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL ÆTHIOPS.

Take purified quickfilver, crude antimony levigated, of each equal weights.

Grind them together in a glass or stone mortar,

until they are united.

This medicine is strongly recommended in venereal cases, cancerous swellings, scorbutic and scrophulous disorders, and other chronic and obstinate diseases. The dose is from six or eight grains to a scruple or half a dram, twice a day.

ÆTHIOPS

unw

tar,

this

phu

reft

mo Bo

vel

wi

int

W

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS.

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL.

Take purified quickfilver, flowers of fulphur unwashed, of each equal weights.

Grind them together in a glass or stone mor-

tar, until they are united.

s to

olli-

is it

ns,

of

it

pa-

the

es

he

nd

s :

r-

it

Great virtues have formerly been attributed to this medicine in venereal, scorbutic, and scrophulous cases, &c. but as the mercury is combined with sulphur, which eminently abates and restrains its power and efficacy, it is certainly the most inactive of all the mercurial preparations. Boerhaave says it cannot enter the absorbent vessels, the lacteals or lymphatics, and therefore will not salivate, but passes directly through the intestinal tube, where it may happen to destroy worms, if it operates luckily. It may be given to the quantity of a dram two or three times a day.

MERCURIUS ALCALIZATUS. ALCALIZED MERCURY.

Take of pure quicksilver, three drams; pre-

Grind them together in a glass or stone mortar,

till the mercurial globules disappear.

This is fometimes used as an alterative in cutaneous and scorbutic cases, from ten grains to a scruple or half a dram.

MERCURIUS SACCHARATUS.

SUGARED MERCURY.

Take pure quickfilver, brown sugar-candy, of each half an ounce; essential oil of juniper berries, sixteen drops.—Grind them together in a glass mortar, until the mercury ceases to appear.

This

44 Metallic Preparations.

This is taken from the last edition of the Edinburgh dispensatory, and is a pleasant safe medicine in young children for the worms, in the dose of two, three, or four grains; but to adults, a scruple may be given twice a day, as an alterative.

CINNABARIS FACTITIA. ARTIFICIAL CINNABAR.

This is chiefly used in painting, but sometimes also in sumigations against venereal ulcers in the nose, mouth, and throat; and likewise to keep up, or promote a salivation.

MERCURIUS CALCINATUS. CALCINED MERCURY.

Of all the mercurials, this, in obstinate venereal cases, perhaps, is the most powerful, essicacious, and certain preparation; and, under proper management, sufficiently mild withal. The usual way of administering it, is from half a grain to two grains, and half a grain or more of thebaic extract, made into a pill or bolus, with the London philonium, or some other warm aromatic, every night going to bed, drinking half a pint of a decoction of the woods, or sarsaparilla: the dose of which decoction should be repeated thrice every day besides.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS SUBLIMATUS, VEL ALBUS.

CORROSIVE MERCURY SUBLIMATE, or, WHITE CORROSIVE MERCURY.

Sublimate is a most violent corrosive, presently making an eschar, and destroying whatever part

of the dram it yet is for and different cuta

fublication real not private feet

D

an

tai thi D pr fre It

de gi w

te

he

ife

he

s,

n

P

of the body it comes in contact with. Half a dram of it dissolved in a pint of lime water, turns it yellow, and is called phagedenic water; which is sometimes used for keeping down proud sless, and cleansing soul ulcers; a grain of it being dissolved in an ounce or more of water may be carefully applied as a cosmetic, and for destroying cutaneous insects.

The internal use of a solution of corrosive sublimate in vinous spirits, for the cure of venereal maladies, has of late been much in vogue, not only in the hospitals, and army, but also in private practice; the method of which will be seen under the article of solution of sublimate.

MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS.

DULCIFIED MERCURY SUBLIMATE.

Mercurius dulcis, when fix or feven times fublimed, has been commonly called calomelas, and aquila alba, &c. Mercurius dulcis is certainly one of the best and safest preparations of this mineral for general use; for as the ingenious Dr. Lewis observes, many of the more elaborate processes are no other than attempts to produce from mercury fuch a medicine as this really is. It is an excellent anthelmintic, alterative, and deobstruent medicine. Ten or fifteen grains, given in a pill or bolus, every night or oftener, will raise a falivation; though that is more frequently effected by mercurial ointments externally: but it is sometimes taken from five to ten grains, every night, for some time, a purge being occasionally interposed, to prevent its affecting the mouth. The different ways of administring

administring this most inestimable remedy, as an alterative in small quantities, in venereal and other obstinate cases, may be seen under the article of antivenereal pills in the following part of this work.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS.

WHITE PRECIPITATE OF MERCURY.

This is chiefly used in ointments for the itch, and other cutaneous foulnesses.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS RUBER.

THE RED MERCURIAL CORROSIVE.

This is very feldom given inwardly, unless by empirics and other ignorant bold persons. It is a good escharotic, and frequently used by the furgeons, with bafilicum, and other dreffings, for destroying fungous slesh in ulcers, and the like purposes.

MERCURIUS CORALLINUS. CORALLINE MERCURY.

This preparation is a medicine of fuch activity, as scarce sufficiently safe for internal use: however it stands recommended by some, as an excellent alterant and diaphoretic, in the dose of a grain or two, in venereal and other chronic obstinate diseases, joined with a small quantity of opium.

whe stan conf glan

ME

T

mine one

in vi

eme fom freq pill opiu

man tion in c

to pro pin

an or dri dec aft

wi of

MERCURIUS EMETICUS FLAVUS.

as

nd

ar-

S

h,

y

e

s,

THE YELLOW MERCURIAL EMETIC.

This preparation, commonly called turbith mineral, is a very strong vomit; and is accounted one of the most efficacious mercurial medicines in virulent gonorrhoeas, and other venereal cases. where the humours flow much to the parts: it stands highly recommended likewise in strong constitutions against the leprofy, and obstinate glandular obstructions, &c. Its dose as an emetic, is from two or three grains, to fix, and fometimes eight. In a confirmed pox, I have frequently given a grain of it with fuccess, in a pill or small bolus, guarded with half a grain of opium, as an alterative and sudorific, in the same manner as the mercurius calcinatus already mentioned; now and then interpoling a purgative, in order to prevent a falivation.

SOLUTIO SUBLIMATI.

SOLUTION OF SUBLIMATE.

Take of corrofive mercury sublimate, reduced to powder in a glass mortar, eight grains; of proof spirit or rather rectified spirit of wine, one pint.

Mix them together in a phial, and take half an ounce, that is, one table spoonful every night, or night and morning, in half a pint of gruel, drinking half a pint of sarsaparilla decoction, decoction of the woods, or sassafers-tea warm, after each dose; observing to use a low diet, with plentiful dilution during the whole course of this medicine. This method, for the cure of venereal venereal disorders, should be continued for fixteen, twenty, or thirty days, more or less, till all the symptoms are removed, a proper purging medicament being, from time to time, occafionally interposed.

Sometimes the antimonial wine, from thirty to forty, or even fixty drops, may be added to

each dofe of the folution.

ANTIMONIUM CATHARTICUM.

PURGING ANTIMONY.

Take four ounces of the glass of antimony finely powdered, put to it gradually twelve ounces of oil of vitriol; let it digest forty-eight hours; distill it in a sand heat; let it cool, then wash the powder, which remains in the bottom of the retort, till all its acrimony is lost. Dry it, and grind it with an equal weight of Glauber's cathartic salt, and of sal enixum (vitriolated tartar) a double quantity. Put this mixture into a crucible, which place in a wind surnace; after it has stood a quarter of an hour in a gentle sussion, take it from the fire; when cold, wash the powder, dry it, and keep it for use.

Mr. George Wilson, a very able and faithful chemist, who was the inventor of this preparation, informs us, that it is the most certain antimonial purge he ever met with; that it operates without nauseating the stomach; and that by the use of this powder only, he knew three confirmed poxes cured. His dose is from two grains to half a scruple. I have several times given it as an alterative, with success, in the quantity of a grain or two, joined with an equal or double quantity of calomel, made into pills, every night

of the made

and 1

SI

T

T

tum
a ve
alter
its d
but t
a mi
curit
gum
prop

alcal B the precent three more

thir of a teri

and

ix-

till

ng

ca-

rty

to

ny

S;

fh

he

nd

a-

r)

uit

n,

V-

ul

2-

n-

es

y

1-

ns

it

of

le

at

d

warm, and drinking half a pint of the decoction of the woods, farfaparilla, or other like liquors, made warm, after each dose.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

THE PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY.

This preparation usually called sulphur auratum antimonii, golden sulphur of antimony, is a very powerful and efficacious medicine as an alterative, in cutaneous and venereal eases, &c. its dose is from one to three grains twice a day; but the more common way of administering it, is a mixture of equal parts of the sulphur and mercurius dulcis, formed into pills with extracts, gums, &c. forms of which will be seen in their proper place hereafter:

KERMES MINERALIS. KERMES MINERAL.

Take of antimony, fixteen ounces; any fixt alcaline falt, four ounces; water one pint.

Boil them together for two hours, then filter the warm liquor; as it cools, the kermes will precipitate. Pour off the water, and add to it three ounces of fresh alcaline salt, and a pint more of water: in this liquor boil the remaining antimony as before; and repeat the process a third time, with the addition of only two ounces of alcaline salt, and another pint of water; filtering the liquor as at first, and collecting the powders which subside from them in cooling.

The process for this preparation here directed. is much eather and more accurate than that prescribed for the same medicine, under the title of kermes minerale, in the Codex Medicamentarius, or Pharmacopœia Parisiensis; besides the additional trouble afterwards of washing the powder in water till it becomes infipid, and the repeated burning of rectified spirit of wine upon it. This celebrated preparation likewife goes under the name of pulvis carthufianus, poudre des chartreaux, &c. and was for some time kept a great fecret in inflammatory cases, &c. till at length the French king purchased it for a considerable fum, and communicated it to the public in the year 1720. In virtue, it is supposed not very different from the preceding fulphur of antimony. As its strength, like other antimonials, is fomewhat precarious, it should be exhibited at first in very small doses, viz. a grain or two, and increased by degrees, according to its effect, to fix, eight, or ten.

CROCUS ANTIMONII LOTUS. WASHED CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

This preparation, commonly called crocus metallorum, and in the Paris Dispensatory, just now mentioned, and some other foreign writers, hepar antimonii, or liver of antimony, being too rough an emetic to be taken in substance, is chiefly defigned for the preparation of emetic tartar, and of the antimonial emetic wine.

TARTARUM EMETICUM. EMETIC TARTAR.

The principal operation of this medicine is fufficiently expressed by its title. Its dose as an emetic,

an qu as

di

25

It

m ce an pre for

· fw

ab cal un to

no

in

tim tha on goi emetic, is from two to fix or eight grains, in a draught or bolus: sometimes a grain of it is added as a stimulus to ipecacoanha, or other vomits. It is also given in small doses, as an alterative and diaphoretic; in the first intention, from a quarter to half a grain, and a grain in the latter, as a diaphoretic.

CALX ANTIMONII.

and blook, cottens

THE CALK OF ANTIMONY.

This, from its supposed quality of exciting sweat, has been commonly called diaphoretic antimony; but when it is divested of the saline matter by washing, as the process directs, it is certainly very mild, if not altogether inactive; and therefore the unwashed calx will undoubtedly prove a more powerful medicine than the other; for the committee of the college admit that it has no sensible operation: however, it may be useful in some scorbutic, or cutaneous disorders, as an absorbent, and edulcorant. The dose of the calx is from a scruple to a dram or more: the unwashed calx may be given from sisteen grains to half a dram, or, at the most, two scruples.

CAUSTICUM ANTIMONIALE.

THE ANTIMONIAL CAUSTIC.

This preparation, formerly called butter of antimony, the college have more properly changed that title, for the other above specified. The only use of this caustic is for consuming the sungous sless, and callous lips of ulcers.

D 2

CIN-

ne is as an netic,

M.

Cled,

pre-

le of

rius,

addi-

wder

This

the

great ngth

rable

the

very

ony.

ome-

rft in

eased

ight,

US.

now

nepar ough

y de-

52

CINNABARIS ANTIMONIL CINNABAR OF ANTIMONY.

This is an attenuating, deobstruent preparation, and used in many chronic disorders, as the gout, inveterate head-achs, and theumatifms proceeding from a fiziness of the blood, cutaneous foulnefies, obstructions of the glands, and impurities of the blood and juices. Some practitioners esteem it (either alone, or joined with other antispasmodics, such as valerian, afasetida, &c.) almost a specific in the cure of epilepsies. The dose is from ten grains to half a dram, er de uni majernosis por en polacivira e y latratica

and incretion the university of a wift undowdered to Produce of the second and the second second account

the transfer of the college admirals are the

to be from but of cheresters districts is an

and to slow and the market who the could be

addition to mark a or signal a most of was

Coin a cost a sur most part year who be there

Dirate O gardontona Ta I

2 41

patricipant appear on to the sign paper sons colorie a the water actin product to the the

and the estraid to the absence R , and service of the La Leeling theory and make and seems of a second

BIALKONITHA ING

designated a drawn for the charles two foresters.

SIMPLE

fpe

WO

pee fpr,

pre

Wa

fer the

me

dra

rer

po

fel 2 1

A

to the

SIMPLE DISTILLED WATERS.

II.

the

ous im-

eti-

vith

ida,

ies.

am,

AQUA ALEXETERIA. ALEXETERIAL WATER.

Take eight ounces of the green * leaves of fpear mint; fix ounces of the green tops of fea wormwood; fresh angelica root and dried orangepeel, of each two ounces; and four gallons of spring water, or a sufficient quantity of it to prevent burning.

Draw off by distillation two gallons.

This, in compliance with custom, and for want of a better term, obtains, though undeservedly, the name of alexeterial water. As it is the common vehicle either for cordial and other-medicines of some efficacy, or for juleps to be drank after them, great care has been taken to render it as light and grateful to the stomach as possible; though for my own part, I must confess, that common water distilled, considered, as a vehicle only, is equal to any.

AQUA CINNAMOMI SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE CINNAMON WATER.

Take a pound and a half of cinnamon very well bruised, half a pound of common salt, and

* In case of a deficiency of the green plant, dry leaves to about the quantity of a fourth part of the weight of the green must supply their place.

D 3

four

four gallons of water. Digest for fourteen days, often stirring the mixture, and then distill off two

gallons.

Cinnamon being of a very compact nature, the long maceration with falt, previous to the distillation, becomes necessary in order to penetrate and unlock, as it were, the texture of it more effectually than simple water alone could do. This is of great use, as a grateful aromatic, cordial and stomachic water; and as it is drawn without spirit, is better accommodated to febrile patients than the following spirituous one. The dose, by itself, may be from half an ounce, to two or three ounces. Simple waters are for the most part only looked upon as vehicles for the commodious conveyance of more powerful remedies into the blood; yet furely, to children and persons of delicate and tender constitutions, unaccustomed to vinous or spirituous liquors; this, and several others, drawn from warm plants and feeds, fuch as hyffop, common and peppermint, pennyroyal, fennel and parsley seeds, &c. are not without their medical virtues, and confequently worthy of being inserted in a work of this nature.

AQUA FOENICULI.

FENNEL WATER.

Take nine ounces of sweet sennel seeds, and two gallons of water, or a sufficient quantity to prevent an empyreuma.

Distill off one gallon.

This is a grateful, aromatic, carminative, and stomachic water.

two

to p

and

AC

. .

mir

ing

the

len

at

D

7

AQUA HYSSOPI. HYSSOP WATER.

Take four pounds of the plant in flower, and two gallons of water, or as much as will fuffice to prevent burning.

Distill off one gallon.

IVS.

wo

ire,

the

ate

ore

do.

-1c

wn ile he

to

he

e-

en

S,

ts

This is a somewhat pungent, antiasthmatic and pectoral water.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS. PEPPER-MINT WATER.

Take one pound of the dried leaves of peppermint, and as much water as will prevent burning.

Distill off one gallon.

This is a very elegant, useful water. It warms the stomach, and is of great service in cold statulent colics: a wine glass of it may be taken at a time.

AQUA MENTHÆ VULGARIS. SPEAR-MINT WATER.

Take one pound of the dried leaves of spearmint, and as much water as will prevent burning.

Distill off one gallon.

This is a warm, stomachic, carminative water: in nausea, retchings to vomit, colicky pains, from a cold cause, the gripes to which children are subject, and immoderate sluxes of the belly, &c. it is of singular efficacy,

AQUA

AQUA PERSICÆ. PEACH WATER.

Take eight pounds of the fresh leaves of the peach-tree, cut small, and four gallons of water.

Distill off two gallons.

This is a very grateful, elegant, fafe water, and an excellent succedaneum for the old blackcherry water of the shops, now expunged.

AQUA PETROSELINI. PARSLEY WATER.

Take nine ounces of common parsley feeds bruised, and a sufficient quantity of water.

Distill off one gallon.

This is an aromatic, carminative and somewhat diuretic water; and as such, may be occasionally made use of in juleps, mixtures, &c.

AQUA PULEGII. PENNY-ROYAL WATER.

Take one pound of the dried leaves of pennyroyal; and as much water as will prevent burning.

Draw off by distillation one gallon.

This water possesses, in a considerable degree, the smell, taste, and virtues of the plant. It is certainly a warm, pungent, medicine, and is peculiarly appropriated to the semale sex, as an aperient, and deobstruent, particularly in hysteric complaints, and suppressions of the uterine purgations. It is also an excellent pectoral, and of great

great

P four of i

upo for ple wil

ot

ot

a

1

great use in cold, pituitous asthmas, and other cold diseases of the breast.

AQUA ROSARUM. ROSE WATER.

Take ten pounds of fresh damask roses.

Pound them in a marble mortar, and with four gallons of water, or a sufficient quantity of it,

Distill off two gallons of water.

This is an odoriferous, and most grateful water, upon which account it is chiefly valued; and, for that reason, is greatly accommodated for a pleasant vehicle upon many occasions. It like-wise serves for collyriums, lotions, &c.

AQUA RUTÆ. RUE WATER.

Take eight pounds of the plant in flower, and a sufficient quantity of water.

Distill off two gallons,

This water is of use in hysteric, epileptic and other nervous cases, is good in obstructions of the uterus, and promotes perspiration, and the other natural secretions.

AQUA SAMBUCI. ELDER FLOWER WATER.

Take ten pounds of fresh elder slowers; and a sufficient quantity of water.

Distill off two gallons.

This water, which finells considerably of the flowers, is made use of, sometimes internally as a vehicle for draughts and juleps, as well as externally for cooling collyria, lotions, &c.

0'5

SPI-

the er.

ter, ck-

eds

lly

/-|-

S

2

t

refer has results recover the re bla tore

Athena can be to be build be

fnak

wat

to

ma

efte

wa

for

15

mo

TI

or

wi

are

SPIRITUOUS DISTILLED WATERS AND SPIRITS.

ound then in a madeline to the bare quantity

AQUA AROMATICA.

AROMATIC WATER.

Take three ounces of fresh orange, or lemon peel; cinnamon, nutmegs, the lesser cardamom seeds, of each an ounce; proof spirit of wine one gallon; of water, as much as is sufficient to prevent burning.

Distill off one gallon.

This is truly an elegant, cordial and carminative water.

And here it may be proper to observe, that this, and the other following cordial, or spirituous waters in general, may be taken either by themselves, but rather properly diluted, from half an ounce, to one ounce; and in some extraordinary cases, and in persons addicted to drinking, two ounces may be allowed.

AQUA CARDIACA.

CORDIAL WATER.

Take eight ounces of green spear-mint leaves; the green tops of sea-wormwood, and fresh angelica root, of each six ounces; of dried orangepeel three ounces, and one ounce of Virginian snakefnake-root; proof spirit, two gallons and a half; water, as much as will prevent burning.

Distill off two gallons.

AQUA CARDIACA ACIDA. THE CORDIAL ACID WATER.

D

on

ne

to

2-

us n-

n

70

It is made by adding a quart of distilled vinegar to a gallon of the former.

The first of these is a grateful, cordial, stomachic water, and may, perhaps, be as properly esteemed an alexipharmac one too, as any distilled water whatever.

The second possesses the same virtues as the former; but on account of the additional vinegar, is less hot, more antiseptic, and consequently, more powerfully promotes perspiration and sweat. The dose is from two drams to half an ounce, or more, in any proper vehicle frequently repeated, with plentiful dilution. But cases of moment are not trusted to such helps as this alone.

AQUA CARMINATIVA. CARMINATIVE WATER.

Take juniper-berries, and carraway-seeds, of each four ounces; angelica-seeds, and aniseeds, of each two ounces; proof spirit, one gallon; water, as much as will prevent burning.

Distill off one gallon.

This may, very deservedly, be esteemed a good carminative, stomachic, and diuretic water.

AQUA CEPHALICA. CEPHALIC WATER.

Take fresh slowers of the lime-tree, two pounds; fresh lawender slowers, and fresh tops of rosemary, of each four ounces; cinnamon and cubebs, of each two ounces; proof spirit, two gallons; water, as much as will prevent burning.

Distill off two gallons.

This is an elegant reform of the old piony water of the shops, which consisted of more than twenty ingredients; and as those, from which it received its name, the piony roots and seeds, &c. afford nothing in the process of distillation, they are here omitted, and the title more properly changed for that of cephalic water.

This may be confidered as a grateful, cordial, cephalic medicine, and in these intentions made use of, as a vehicle, in juleps, draughts, &c.

AQUA CHAMÆMELI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND CHAMOMILE WATER.

Take a pound of dried chamomile flowers; three ounces of fresh orange peels; two ounces of carraway seeds; one ounce of sweet sennel seeds; one gallon of proof spirit; and a sufficient quantity of water.

Distill off one gallon.

This is a good aromatic, anticolic, and stomichic water; and is of great service in the afterpains of child-bed women, promoting the lochia, and procuring rest. It may be taken from half an ounce to one or more, in an appropriate vehicle,

AQUA

OI

ar

AQUA CINNAMOMI SPIRITUOSA.

SPIRITUOUS CINNAMON WATER.

Take nine ounces of cinnamon bruised; three ounces of common falt; and one gallon of proof spirit.

Digest them together for fourteen days, often flirring the materials the mean time; then add one gallon of water, or a sufficient quantity of it, and distill off one gallon.

This is a very grateful cordial, stomachic water, and of great use in nauseæ, vomitings, &c.

AQUA HYSTERICA. Hysteric Water.

Take half a pound of the dried leaves of pennyroyal; dried orange peels, and wild valerian root, of each three ounces; dried feverfew with its flowers, and dried favin, of each one ounce and a half; proof spirit, a gallon; and, with a sufficient quantity of water,

Distill off one gallon.

Wo

of

and

wo

ng.

ony

han

h it

&c. hey

rly

ial.

ade

rs;

ces

nel

ent

lto-

er-

nia,

nalf iate This is a fomewhat unpleasant medicine, but admirably well calculated for an anti-hysteric, cephalic, and menagogue.

AQUA NEPHRITICA. NEPHRITIC WATER.

Take two pounds of the fresh slowers, or of the berries of whitethorn; one pound of juniper berries; fresh horse-radish root, and parsley roots, and wild carrot seeds, of each half a pound; proof proof spirit, two gallons; water, as much as is necessary.

Distill off two gallons.

The virtues of this powerful diuretic, are sufficiently known by its title. Two ounces of it may be taken at a time, in parsley water, decoction of marsh mallows, or any appropriated liquor, sweetened with syrup of marsh mallows.

AQUA PIPERIS JAMAICENSIS. JAMAICA PEPPER WATER.

Take of Jamaica pepper bruised, four ounces; proof spirit, one gallon; water, a sufficient quantity to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off by distillation one gallon.

This is a pleasant aromatic cordial, stomachic and carminative water.

AQUA RAPHANI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND HORSE-RADISH WATER.

Take fresh leaves of garden scurvy grass and horse-radish roots, of each one pound; the outer yellow part of Seville orange peels and canella alba, of each three ounces; proof spirit, one gallon; water, as much as is sufficient.

Distill off one gallon.

This water is an excellent antiscorbutic, and as powerful a diuretic as can well be contrived in this form. It is good also in obstructions of the viscera in general, and very prevalent against the jaundice, cachexies, and dropsies. But where there is an inflammation of the kidneys or bladder, heat of urine and strangury, &c. or when

for an pur ou the

gal

Wa ftr

lo

A or

the

the existence of a stone is ascertained, this, and all other forcible diuretics, are, for manifest reasons, to be avoided. It may be given from half an ounce to two ounces, but, on account of its pungency, requires much diluting. This water ought to be drawn with the receiver fixed close to the worm by a bladder, otherwise a great deal of the best and most volatile part will sty away.

AQUA VALERIANÆ. VALERIAN WATER.

Take a pound of wild valerian root bruised; a gallon of proof spirit; water, as much as is necessary to prevent burning.

Diftill off one gallon. The street of conto

ufit

li-

:5;

n-

ic

nd

lla

ne

nd

in

he

he

re

d-

en he This is a useful anti-epileptic and cephalic water, and is well calculated for a proper menstruum in cephalic and nervous tinctures.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM,

SPIRITUS ACETI.

DISTILLED VINEGAR, OR SPIRIT OF VINEGAR.

Let vinegar be distilled with a gentle heat as long as the drops fall free from any empyreuma.

If some part of the spirit which comes over first be thrown away, the rest will be the stronger. Also if the vinegar distilled be weak, what comes over at first ought indispensibly to be thrown away.

The

The spirit of vinegar is undoubtedly a purer and stronger acid than vinegar itself, with which

it agrees in other respects.

Vinegar, in common with other vegetable acids, is an excellent antiphlogistic medicine, useful in all kinds of inflammatory and puttid disorders, either internal or external: in ardent, bilious, pestilential severs, and other malignant diseases, it is, according to Boerhaave, one of the most certain sudorifics. The great difference between vegetable and mineral acids, is, that the former are milder, less stimulating, not so liable to coagulate the animal juices, and being of a somewhat saponaceous quality, more readily promote the urinary secretions, &c.

Distilled vinegar may be taken from half an ounce to an ounce or more, properly diluted.

SPIRITUS COCHLEARIÆ.

SPIRIT OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Take of fresh scurvy-grass bruised, ten pounds;

rectified spirit of wine, five pints.

epsteptic that capital c

Steep the herb in the spirit for twelve hours; then with the heat of a water-bath, distill off

five pints.

This is given in scorbutic cases, from twenty to an hundred drops in any common liquor. It serves likewise as a very proper menstruum for tinctures against the tooth-ach.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ ALBUS.

WHITE SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take a pound and a half of fresh lavender flowers; three ounces of green rosemary tops; fresh frell oun

> gall SI

ven cini I fpir

> hal nar

and cor eleg

spii

fro

ing

an pa

ele

fresh orange peel and lemon peel, of each an ounce and a half; proof spirit, six quarts.

Draw off, by the heat of a water-bath, one

gallon.

urer

hich

table

ule-

dif-

the

be-

the

able

of a

pro-

an

E.

ds;

irs;

off

nty

for

der

DS;

efh

It

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ CITRINUS.

YELLOW SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take a quart of the above white spirit of lavender; an ounce and a half of yellow saunders; cinnamon and mace, of each two drams.

Digest them together, and then strain out the

spirit for use.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ RUBER.

RED SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take a quart of the white spirit of lavender; half an ounce of logwood in gross powder; cinnamon and mace, of each two drams; cochineal and saffron, of each a scruple.

Digest them together, and then strain out the

spirit for use.

All these spirits are grateful, fragrant, cordial, and cephalic medicines: the first of them, though considerably the most simple, yet not without elegancy, is frequently rubbed on the temples, &c. under the notion of resreshing and comforting the nerves; and likewise taken internally, from a tea spoonful to one dram or two, in any proper vehicle.

The second, which is a tinged spirit, is a very elegant grateful, cordial, nervous medicament; and is deservedly esteemed against apoplexies, palsies, head-ach, palpitation of the heart, weak-

ness

ness of the nerves, &c. It may be taken from twenty to one hundred drops at a time upon sugar, letting it gradually dissolve in the mouth; because by that means it enters more immediately into the nerves, and affords a more sudden supply to the spirits, than when it is diluted by any vehicle, and carried with it into the stomach.

The red spirit of lavender has been long held in great esteem, under the name of PALSY DROPS, in all kinds of languors, weakness of the nerves, loss of memory, and decays of age. It may be conveniently taken upon sugar, and in the same dose with the foregoing yellow spirit; but it may be often necessary to take it diluted in water, or some other liquor: in such case, it may be given from a tea spoonful to a dram or two.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ.

SPIRIT OF MINT.

Take one pound of dried spear-mint with its flowers; and one gallon of proof spirit.

Draw off in a bath-heat three quarts.

head-mon, palereation of the leart, writing

This is a pleasant, cordial, carminative, and stomachic medicine. It comforts and strengthens the stomach and bowels, helps digestion, takes off nausea and vomiting, and is of great service in diarrheas, &c. that are unaccompanied with heat or inflammation. It may be given from two drams to half an ounce, and sometimes more, diluted with some agreeable aqueous liquor.

SPIRITUS

T

falt

mor

tille

that

ftirr

vine

diap

wit

war gra

dra

eith

ada

wh

cor

fati

cor

the

por

SPIRITUS MINDERERI.

SPIRIT OF MINDERERUS.

Take two drams of the volatile alcaline salt of sal ammoniac, or the like quantity of the volatile salt of hartshorn, rubbed in a glass or marble mortar, and gradually pour upon it a pint of distilled vinegar, or as much as will saturate it, that is, till the effervescence ceases; occasionally stirring the mixture, to promote the action of the

vinegar on the falt.

from

outh;

upply

any

LSY

is of

age.

irit;

ed in

e, it

rain

its

and

ens

kes

vice

rith

wo

di-

IS

This is an excellent deobstruent, diuretic, and diaphoretic, neutral spirit; and as it operates without heat, it may be given in sebrile and in-flammatory disorders, where medicines of the warm kind, if they sail of procuring sweat, aggravate the distemper. The dose is from one dram to half an ounce, more or less, according to its strength, which is somewhat precarious, either by itself, or rather with other medicines adapted to the intention.

It is likewise used in collyria for the albugo, or white speck in the eye, that frequently is the consequence of inflammations, by the extrava-sation of humours between the membranes of the cornea; and particularly in the small-pox, by the suppuration of pustles in this part. The pro-

portion may be as follows.

Take half an ounce of Mindererus's spirit, and

one ounce and a half of fpring water.

Mix them for a collyrium, with which let the eye affected be often washed.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI, SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

IN

whi

of b

liqu

I

vil

bo

I

Take two pounds of green rolemary tops; and fix quarts of proof spirit.

Diffill off in a bath-heat one gallon.

This is a very grateful spirit in disorders of the bead and nerves; and is adapted to any vehicle, from one dram to half an ounce.

Externally applied, it is of use in paralytic cases, spasms, gout, rheumatism, and head-ach.

solvations, at more har given in once she inbecoming different where measures of the court slad, if they ful of processing facat, ag-

one the officers of The date at the one

entrolled to come more or less according seasons in the gain of seasons of the little seasons of the seasons of

while freck in the eye, that frequencly is the

of the product deal to provide the moment for the state of the state o

the stinds surprises of to some one that one if

this to be a few within a confirmation of the state of the

your extension extend year notices

. TERRING and a local printer and a

. La strong parte se haballa a c

INFUSIONS

SPIRITUR

INFUSIONS AND DECOCTIONS.

want of chele bitters is a very.

off one tredition with the first

INFUSUM AMARUM SIMPLEX.

THE SIMPLE BITTER INFUSION.

Take of gentian root, fresh yellow rind of lemon peel, carefully separated from the inner white part, each half an ounce; of the yellow rind of Seville orange peel, separated in like manner from the white, but dried, two drams; of boiling water, a pint.

After an hour or two's infusion, strain off the

liquer without pressure.

Ih

; and

of the

hicle.

lytie

ch.

VS

THE PURGING BITTER INFUSION.

Take of sena, yellow rind of lemon peel, fresh, each fix drams; gentian root, yellow rind of Seville orange peel, dried, carraway feeds, each one dram and a half; salt of tartar, two scruples; boiling water, a pint.

Infuse them together, and when cold, strain

off the liquor.

INFUSUM AMARUM CHALYBEATUM.

BITTER STEEL INFUSION.

Take of the above simple bitter infusion, six ounces; steel wine, two ounces.

Mix them together.

The .

The first of these bitters is a very elegant and useful one. It strengthens the stomach, helps the appetite and digestion, and is good against worms. Two ounces of it may be taken two or three times a day.

The second is a very useful purging bitter; two or three ounces of which may be taken either alone, or quickened with the addition of

tincture of fena, rhubarb, or the like.

The addition of steel wine in the third, makes it a medicine of considerable essicacy in chlorotic and cachectic cases, by increasing the heat and circulation of the blood, opening obstructions, and promoting the desicient secretions in the remoter parts. Two, three, or four spoonfuls may be taken two or three times a day.

INFUSUM ANTICOLICUM.

AN ANTICOLIC INFUSION.

Take of rhubarb fliced, three drams; zedoary and cardamom feeds, each a dram and a half; falt of wormwood, a fcruple; fimple pepper-mint water, half a pint; compound juniper water, two ounces.

Macerate them together in a close vessel, by the fire side, for a night, and then strain off the insusion.

In cold flatulent disorders of the stomach and bowels, two or three spoonfuls of this infusion may be taken twice a day, at a good distance from eating.

of

INFUSUM CORTICUM AURANTIORUM.

INFUSION OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of the yellow rind of Seville orange peel, fresh, four ounces; or two ounces of the same, dried, in defect of fresh; boiling water, a quart.

Macerate them together, and when cold, strain

off the liquor.

This is a most grateful aromatic, carminative, and light stomachic bitter. It serves likewise for making the syrup of orange peel.

INFUSUM CARDUI.

INFUSION OF CARDUUS.

Take fix drams of the dried leaves of carduus benedictus; cold water, twelve ounces; aromatic water, four ounces.

Let them steep for fix hours, without heat, and then strain off the liquor with a light pressure.

This grateful bitter is most fitly accommo-

dated to very delicate stomachs.

Two ounces of it may be taken twice or thrice a day.

INFUSUM CEPHALICUM.

CEPHALIC INFUSION.

Take of valerian root, fix drams; tops of rosemary, two drams; boiling water, one pint.

Let them stand together in a close vessel till cold; then strain out the insusion.

In

against
two or
bitter;
taken
ion of

ant and

, helps

makes chloe heat oftrucons in poon-

M.

doary half; mint rater,

and afion ance

, by

M

In head-achs, epileptic and other nervous affections, this infution makes a very proper vehicle for remedies of greater power, in draughts, mixtures, &c. or a quarter of a pint of it may be taken alone, two or three times a day, for the fame purposes.

INFUSUM CONTRAYERVÆ.

INFUSION OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take of contrayerva root, half an ounce; wild valerian root, two drams; Virginian snake-root, one dram and a half; saffron, half a dram; boiling water, one pint.

After maceration for some hours, add to the strained liquor, sour ounces of distilled vinegar.

Towards the latter end of the petechial fever, Dr. Mead observes, that the weak and low state of the patient frequently requires a medicine of this sort; three or four spoonfuls of which may be taken every sour, five, or six hours, or oftener if faint.

INFUSUM IPECACOANHÆ.

INFUSION OF IPECACOANHA.

Take of ipecacoanha, in powder, one dram; boiling water, two ounces.

Let it stand close covered till it is cold, and

pour off the clear liquor for use.

This is a very gentle emetic for nice, delicate stomachs, either alone, or sweetened with syrup of orange peel.

flic

and

thi

th

pe

bo

30

n

a

1

INFUSUM LINI.

INFUSION OF LINSEED.

Take of linfeed, whole, one ounce; liquorice fliced, half an ounce; boiling water, two pints.

Let them stand in infusion for some hours,

and then strain off the liquor.

us af-

er ve-

r the

Æ.

A.

wild

boi-

o the

gar.

ever,

State

may tener

E.

am;

and

icate

yrup

JM

This may be taken at pleasure in defluxions of thin acrid rheums, and erosions of the vessels.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ.

INFUSION OF MINT.

Take half an ounce of the dry leaves of spearmint, and a pint of simple mint water.

Steep them in a close vessel for four hours, and

then strain out the liquor.

In regard of its virtues, fee the spirit of mint.

INFUSUM MENAGOGUM.

A MENAGOGUE INFUSION.

Take half an ounce of the dried leaves of pennyroyal; zedoary, two drams; black hellebore root, one dram and a half; faffron, half a dram; boiling water, eighteen ounces.

To fourteen ounces of the strained infusion add two ounces of spirituous pennyroyal water.

The virtue of this may be known by its title. Two or three ounces of it may be taken every night and morning in bed, either alone, or with a tea spoonful of the tincture of the martial slowers.

INFUSUM PECTORALE.

PECTORAL INFUSION.

Take stoned raisins, figs, of each one ounce and a half; liquorice, half an ounce; boiling water, two pints.

Macerate them together, and when cold strain

off the infusion.

This is a very useful fost pectoral, agreeable to the palate, and may be drank at pleasure in sharp defluxions on the breast and lungs, &c.

INFUSUM PERUVIANUM SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE PERUVIAN INFUSION.

Take an ounce of Peruvian bark in fine pow-

der, and a pint of water.

Macerate without heat for forty-eight hours, occasionally shaking the vessel; then pour off the clear liquor, and pass it through a fine strainer.

INFUSUM PERUVIANUM COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND PERUVIAN INFUSION.

Take fix drams of Peruvian bark in gross powder; ginger sliced, two drams; boiling water, one pint.

Strain off the liquor when cold.

Both these insusions are excellent preparations of the bark for weak stomachs, and relaxed nerves. Two or three ounces of either of them may be given at a time, in intermitting severs,

and

vi

Ca

tr

ne

le

fo

fu

b

li

and in other diforders where the corroborating virtues of the bark are required.

INFUSUM RHABARBARI.

INFUSION OF RHUBARB.

Take of rhubarb fliced, half an ounce; leffer cardamom feeds bruifed, one dram; boiling water, half a pint.

Infuse them for some hours, and then strain

off the tinged liquor for use.

This is a very good preparation of rhubarb when designed as a purgative; because water extracts its virtue more effectually than either vinous or spirituous menstrua.

INFUSUM SENÆ.

INFUSION OF SENA.

Take of sena, half an ounce; yellow rind of lemon peel fresh, two drams; ginger sliced, one scruple; soluble tartar, half a dram; boiling water, half a pint.

After some hours maceration, strain off the in-

fusion for use.

INFUSUM STIMULANS.

STIMULATING INFUSION.

Take of horse-radish root shaved, mustard seed bruised, each one ounce; boiling water, one pint and a quarter.

After some hours close infusion, strain out the

liquor.

In paralytic, lethargic, and the like complaints, especially in cold, phlegmatic constitutions, four E 2 ounces

E.

ounce g wa-

ftrain eeable

ure in

EX.

pow-

hours,
off the
ner.

JM

powwater,

ations elaxed them evers,

and

cunces of this powerful infusion may be taken twice, thrice or four times a day.

INFUSUM ZINGIBERIS.

INFUSION OF GINGER.

Take of ginger cut into thin flices, one ounce and a half; boiling water, eighteen ounces.

Macerate them for some hours, and then strain

out the liquor.

This is a very agreeable and useful insusion in cold flatulent colics; it helps digestion, and strengthens the stomach and bowels: it is of the proper standard for making the syrup of ginger.

AQUA CALCIS. LIME WATER.

Take of quick lime one pound, and a gallon and a half of water.

Pour the water on gradually, and after the ebullition is over, let the lime subside, and the clear liquor be poured off.

A lime water may be prepared in the same manner from calcined oyster shells; but one gallon of water to a pound of the shells will be sufficient.

Lime water, in corpulent and phlegmatic conflitutions, is of confiderable use in scrophulous,
fcorbutic and calculous disorders, diarrhœas, diabetes, fluor albus, &c. proceeding from a laxity
and delibity of the solids. A quarter of a pint
may be taken alone, or sometimes with an equal
quantity of milk, three or sour times a day: it is
sometimes used externally for washing soul ulcers, &c.

AQUA

of

m

na

pr

n

Ti

ar

th

0

g

4

taken

S.

ounce

ftrain

ion in and of the ager.

gallon

r the

fame e galill be

conlous, dialaxity pint equal it is

l ul-

UA

AQUA CHALYBEATA.

STEEL WATER.

Dissolve one scruple of salt of steel, in a quart

of pure distilled water.

This is a kind of artificial spaw water, and may be used as a succedaneum to it, or the other natural chalybeate waters; and will in many cases produce similar effects. Though this is not properly an insussion, we have thought sit to give it a place here, after the sime water, because it is not reducible under any other form.

TINCTURA ROSARUM.

TINCTURE OF ROSES.

Take of red rose buds, the white heels being cut off, two drams; twelve drops of strong spirit (called oil) of vitriol; and a pint of boiling water.

Strain off the liquor when cold.

This is a mild cooling subastringent infusion, and is often made use of for those purposes, in

draughts and juleps, &c.

It gently strengthens the stomach, and first passages, and proves, in a hectical flaccidity of the fibres, a good assistant to the bark. A draught of it, sweetened with sugar, may be taken three or four times a day. It is sometimes used in gargles.

THE WHITE DECOCTION.

Take two ounces of the purest chalk in powder; two drams of gum-arabic; and three pints of water.

Boil the water away to a quart, and strain

it off.

This is the usual drink in acute diseases attended with, or inclining to a looseness, and where acrimonious humours abound in the stomach and bowels; and for these purposes, chalk is preserable, as a medicine, to calcined hartshorn. It may be sweetened with sugar or syrup, and simple cinnamon-water may occasionally be added.

DECOCTUM ANTI-EMETICUM ET FEBRIFUGUM.

ANTIEMETIC AND FEBRIFUGE DECOCTION.

Take half an ounce of falt of wormwood. Boil it in a quart of water to one pint twelve

ounces, fkim it and drop into it gradually of spirit of vitriol as much as will sufficiently impregnate it, then add two ounces of spirituous cinnamon-water, with the like quantity of fine sugar.

In nauseæ and reachings to vomit, a spoonful or two may be taken between whiles, particularly after each time of reaching. And, in regard to intermittents, two ounces of it should be taken every three, four, or six hours.

DECOC.

D

oul

off

of

CO

hu

80

uti

D

21

cl

m

0

DECOCTUM ANTIHECTICUM.

ANTIHECTIC DECOCTION.

Take two ounces of conserve of roses; one ounce of marsh-mallow root; and three pints of water.

Boil the water away to a quart, and strain it off; then add to it eighty drops of dulcified spirit of vitriol.

In hectic disorders, night sweats, beginning consumptions, &c. and where thin acrimonious humours prevail; this decoction (after bleeding, &c. if necessary) cannot fail being of great utility.

A quarter of a pint may be taken three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM ANTIHECTICUM PERUVIANUM.

ANTIHECTIC PERUVIAN DECOCTION.

Take one ounce of Peruvian bark.

Boil it in a quart of water to fourteen ounces, adding towards the end of the decoction, half an ounce of stoned raisins; liquorice, maidenhair, and coltsfoot, of each one dram: let them stand close covered till they are cold. Add to the strained clear liquor four scruples of nitre; nutmeg-water, and pectoral syrup, of each one ounce. Mix them together.

Take an ounce of the bark; two drams of diuretic falt.

Boil

pow-

1.

pints

Arain s at-

and flohalk

and

M

ION.

fpireginaar.

arly d to ken

C.

Boil them in a quart of water to fourteen ounces, adding towards the end, two drams of fliced rhubarb. When the liquor is strained, add to it, two ounces of balfamic syrup, and two drams of the acid elixir of vitriol.

Both these decoctions are used likewise in hectic heats, night sweats, beginning consumptions, &c. Two ounces of the first may be taken three or four times a day, and two, three or four spoonfuls of the latter thrice in twenty-four hours.

DECOCTUM ANTIPHLOGISTICUM. ANTIPHLOGISTIC DECOCTION.

4

Take of pure nitre, two drams; white fugar, one ounce and two drams; cochineal, one scruple; water, two pints two ounces.

Boil them in an earthen vessel to two pints, then suffer the whole to settle for some time, and

pour off, or strain the clear decoction.

2.

Take three ounces of stoned raisins; one ounce of tamarinds; water, three pints.

Boil them in an earthen vessel to a quart, and

ftrain the decoction.

The first of these is an aperient cooling decoction, quenches thirst, abates sebrile heats and commotions of the blood, promotes urine, and is a very proper drink in pleurisies and other inflammatory severs. Four ounces may be taken every three or four hours. The second may be taken for common drink in severs, that are attended with great heat and costiveness.

DECOC-

DECOCTUM ANTIPUTRESCENS.

ANTIPUTRESCENT DECOCTION.

Take of Peruvian bark, in gross powder, Virginian snake-root, bruised, each half an ounce; water, two points.

Boil them to twelve ounces, and having strained off the liquor, mix with it, of spirituous cinnamon water, two ounces; of distilled vinegar, and syrup of orange-peel, each one ounce.

Sir John Pringle observes, that in the low state of the putrid malignant sever, arising from soul air in crouded jails and hospitals, when the pulse, before quick, begins to sink, the stupor to increase, and petechiæ to appear; that this antiseptic decoction promises to be a very useful remedy for supporting the vis vitæ, promoting a critical diaphoresis, and correcting the putrid humours. Four spoonfuls of it are to be taken every sour or fix hours; and moderate quantities of wine or cordial boluses with volatile salts, interposed at proper intervals.

DECOCTUM APERIENS.

OPENING DECOCTION.

Take of turmeric, and madder roots, each half an ounce; falt of tartar, two drams; water, three pints.

Boil them to one pint twelve ounces, adding at the end of the decoction rhubarb fliced, two drams. Let them stand together close covered, till they are cold. To the clear strained liquor add compound juniper water, and syrup of saffron, of each two ounces.

E 5

In.

ken be at-

urteen ims of

d, add

ise in

fump-

ay be

three

enty-

IM.

ugar,

fcru-

ints,

and

unce

and

coc-

and

and

in-

C-

In the jaundice, beginning dropsies, obstructions of the kidneys and other viscera; this valuable, aperient and detergent medicine is of great efficacy, being given in the quantity of three ounces, three times a day.

DECOCTUM BARDANÆ.

DECOCTION OF BURDOCK.

Take two ounces of the fresh roots of common burdock sliced; water, three pints.

Boil them to a quart, and add to the clear

fraining, two drams of the diuretic falt.

In scorbutic, gouty and rheumatic complaints, a pint of this mild aperient, diuretic, and sweetener, may be taken every day.

DECOCTION OF WILD VINE.

Take two ounces of the root of wild vine, grossly powdered; water, two quarts.

Boil it to one quart, adding, towards the end of the boiling, an ounce of liquorice, fliced,

then strain it for use.

Butua or pareira brava is a root much celebrated by the Portugueze as an alexipharmac, and an antidote against all possonous plants, suppressions of urine, nephritic pains, and the stone itself. It is undoubtedly a very good diuretic, and very proper in nephritic colics. Geossroy declares that a decoction of this root has done wonders in hepatic colics, arising from an obstruction of the orifice of the gall-bladder; and is of excellent service in the jaundice proceeding from thick bile.

bile. may ounce

DE

half

addir

In and acrir agre time

D

mor drai wat

liqu

be

an

bile. This detergent and attenuating decocion may be taken in the quantity of two or three ounces, three or four times a day.

DECOCTION OF LOGWOOD.

Take two ounces of the shavings of logwood; half an ounce of cinnamon; water, two quarts.

Boil the water with the logwood to one quart, adding the cinnamon towards the end of the boiling; then strain out the decoction for use.

In diarrhoeas and dysenteries, from a laxity and weakness of the intestinal fibres, (not from acrimonious humours) a quarter of a pint of this agreeable mild drink may be taken three or four times a day or oftener.

THE DECOCTION FOR CLYSTERS.

Take the dried leaves of mallows and chamomile-flowers, of each half an ounce; two drams of sweet fennel-seeds; and a quart of

water.

C-

2-

eat

ir

Make them just boil, and then strain out the liquor.

DECOCTUM CYDONIATUM.

DECOCTION OF QUINCES.

Take of quinces, fliced, the core and feeds

being taken out, eight ounces. .

Boil them in three pints of water, to a pint and fourteen ounces, and to the clear strained decoc-

decoction add two ounces of spirituous cinnamon, water, and one ounce of white sugar-candy.

This pleasant grateful drink, for very delicate stomachs, may be taken in the quantity of three ounces three times a day in a sickness at stomach, vomiting, or reachings to vomit. It is likewise a proper liquor for nice delicate women subject to miscarry: a quarter of a pint may be taken three or sour times a day; to each dose of which may occasionally be added ten, sisteen, or twenty drops of the acid elixir of vitriol.

DECOCTUM DIURETICUM.

DIURETIC DECOCTION.

Take marsh-mallow roots, fresh and sliced, two ounces; liquorice, and raisins, cut, each one ounce; water, three pints.

Boil them gently to a quart, and add to the

frained liquor two drams of pure nitre.

This is an excellent cooling divretic, sufficiently powerful, and yet safe withal, being guarded by the mucilaginous quality of the marsh-mallow roots; and therefore cannot fail of being a most useful medicine in inflammations of the kidneys and other nephritic complaints; as also in stranguries, and heat of urine in virulent gonorrhœas, &c. A quart of it may be taken every day, and the quantity of nitre may be occasionally sessent or increased according to the symptoms, and different circumstances of the patient.

DECOCTUM FEBRIFUGUM.

A FEBRIFUGE DECOCTION.

Take of chamomile flowers, dried, two ounces. Boil them in three pints of water to a quart, and and two alca

> visc tion fail sho

> > wa

pa na

fp

pi

d

and in the strained liquor, gently pressed, dissolve two drams of salt of wormwood, or any other alcaline salt.

IOII-

cate

sere

ich,

wife

t to

ree

nay

nty

A.

ed,

one

the

tly

by

ow

oft eys

as,

nd

ed

if-

3.

Intermittent fevers, proceeding from a thick viscid state of the blood and juices, and obstructions of the abdominal viscera, have been sometimes cured by this medicine, after the bark has failed. Three or sour ounces of this decoction should be taken every third or sourch hour, when the sit is off.

DECOCTUM JAPONICUM.

JAPONIC DECOCTION.

Take of japan-earth, powdered, half an ounce; water, eighteen ounces.

Boil them together to thirteen ounces; then after the decoction has settled, pour off the clear part, and add to it two ounces of spirituous cinnamon-water, and one ounce of syrup of quinces.

In fluxes (not critical or symptomatic) but proceeding from intestinal weakness, &c. a spoonful or two of this pleasant and useful decoction may be taken every four hours or oftener.

DECOCTUM IPECACOANHÆ.

DECOCTION OF IPECACOANHA.

Take of ipecacoanha, grossly powdered, two drams; crystals of tartar, half a dram; boiling water, six ounces.

Boil them with a gentle fire to three ounces, and then strain the decoction.

This is calculated as a gentle puke for very nice stomachs, from half an ounce to an ounce, sweetened with some syrup.

DECOC-

DECOCTUM LIGNORUM.

DECOCTION OF THE WOODS.

Take two ounces of guaiacum shavings; water,

four pints.

Boil them over a gentle fire, to a quart; adding towards the end, fasiafras, half an ounce; liquorice, three drams, and one dram of corianderfeeds. Strain out the liquor, and when settled,

pour off the clear from the fæces.

This is a very useful decoction in the scurvy and other cutaneous disorders, in impurities of the blood and juices, gout, rheumatism, and venereal complaints; particularly in cold constitutions. A quart of it may be taken every day, either by itself, or used as an affistant in a course of mercurial or antimonial alteratives; the patient in either case keeping warm, in order to promote the operation of the medicine.

DECOCTUM LIMONIATUM.

LEMON DECOCTION.

Take of the yellow rind of fresh lemon-peel, fix drams; boiling water, one pint twelve ounces.

Let them infuse together for a quarter of an hour, and after the shortest boiling, only three or four bubbles, strain the liquor and add four ounces of rose water; two ounces of lemon juice, and one ounce of double-refined sugar.

This elegant, grateful, and cooling liquor, is a most desirable drink in febrile, bilious, or inflammatory diffempers; for it abates the heat of the blood and stomach, quenches thirst, and

gently

gent

be d

DE

1

T

antii

tied.

wate

of t

Stra

quic

the

cacl

ner

tim

a p

giv by

die

B

gently promotes the falutary excretions. It may be drank at pleasure, without any limitation.

DECOCTUM MERCURIALE. MERCURIAL DECOCTION.

er,

d-

r-

d,

of

1-

1,

(e

Take of pure quickfilver, four ounces; crude antimony powdered, and put into a linen cloth, tied, two ounces; guaiacum shavings, one ounce; water, four pints.

Boil them to a quart, adding towards the end of the boiling, fassafras shaved, six drams; liquorice, and coriander-seeds, of each one dram. Strain the liquor, when cold, and separate the quickfilver from it, for use again.

This compound decoction is a great purifier of the blood and juices; is of eminent fervice in cachexies, cutaneous foulnesses, scurvy, lues venerea, &c.

The dose is a quarter of a pint three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM MYRRHÆ.

DECOCTION OF MYRRH.

Take an ounce of myrrh, in gross powder; a pint and a half of water.

Boil it over a most gentle fire, to a pint, and then strain the liquor.

This decoction is a warm, opening, attenuating, and antifeptic medicament. It may be given from half an ounce, to two ounces, either by itself, or rather combined with cordial, camphorated, volatile, or other alexipharmac remedies, in putrid, malignant fevers, &c. every three, four, or fix hours.

DECOC-

PECTORAL DECOCTION.

Take of common-barley one ounce, raising stoned, figs, of each half an ounce; liquorice-root, sliced, two drams; water, two quarts.

Boil the water first with the barley, then add the raisins, and afterwards toward the latter end of the decoction, the figs and liquorice; the boiling is to be continued so long, that the liquor, when strained, may be no more than two pints.

See the pectoral infusion.

DECOCTUM PERUVIANUM SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE PERUVIAN DECOCTION.

Take of Peruvian bark, in gross powder, two ounces; water, four pints.

Boil them together till a quart only remains, and then strain off the decoction, through a coarse strainer.

DECOCTUM PERUVIANUM CHALYBEATUM.

STEEL PERUVIAN DECOCTION.

Take fourteen ounces of the following tartarized Peruvian decoction; steel-wine, two ounces; volatile aromatic spirit, two drams. Mix them together.

DECOC-

DE

NIT

powd

of w

DE

TAR

ounc

down

tion.

DE

VI

T

N

T

too

besi wor

coct vitri

T

Po

Bo

Ta

DECOCTUM PERUVIANUM NITROSUM.

NITROUS PERUVIAN DECOCTION.

Take two ounces of Peruvian bark, grossly powdered; pure nitre, two drams; and four pints of water.

Boil the water away to a quart, and strain it off.

DECOCTUM PERUVIANUM. TARTARIZATUM.

TARTARIZED PERUVIAN DECOCTION.

Take of Peruvian bark, in gross powder, two ounces; falt of tartar, two drams.

Pour upon these sour pints of boiling water; after some little standing together, boil them down to a quart, and then strain off the decoction.

DECOCTUM PERUVIANUM VITRIOLICUM.

VITRIOLIC PERUVIAN DECOCTION.

Take a pint of the above fimple Peruvian decoction, and fixty drops of the weak spirit of vitriol.

Mix them together.

fins

add

end

the li-

WO

X.

WO

19,

M

N.

r-

10

The virtues of this noble product of Peru are too well known at this day, to stand in need of any explanation, or recommendation: which, besides its esseated in severs, is extended now to wounds, ulcers, and mortifications. These decoctions are contrived for those, whose stomachs, perhaps,

perhaps, would be apt to recoil on swallowing it in substance. The dose of either the simple or tartarized decoction is two or three ounces every three or four hours. If an intermittent fever be the case, it will be proper, previous to the use of this admirable drug, to unload the stomach and first passages, by a gentle vomit and cathartic; and in plethoric habits, or where the fever is of the bilious kind, and accompanied with great heat, venæsection should be premised; and then after these necessary evacuations, two or three ounces of the nitrous Peruvian decoction may be taken every three or four hours during the inter-In some ill habits, where the juices are fluggish and tenacious, the viscera and abdominal glands obstructed; the bark, by itself, not only proves unsuccessful, but often injurious; in this case proper deobstruents should be added; and for this purpose two ounces of the steel peruvian decoction may be taken three or four times a day, or this and the tartarized decoction may be administered alternately every third or

The vitriolic Peruvian decoction is well calculated (after proper evacuations) against a diabetes, a simple gonorrhoea or gleet, sluor albus, immoderate uterine sluxes, colliquative hectic severs, and sundry other disorders, proceeding from too great laxity of the fibres. The dose is three or sour ounces as many times in a day, or oftener. In regard to the farther use and virtues of this inestimable and celebrated drug, see the several chapters, in the Modern Practice of Physic, on intermitting, and hectic severs, and gangrene and sphacelus.

DECOCTUM

Ta a littl ounce half.

D

quor. fomet

Water Bo

of fo

tute quar fever of t is the time

DI

dri

DECOCTUM PURGANS.

heer-more of each fall sin

PURGING DECOCTION.

т.

Take of the leffer cardamom, or caraway-feeds, a little bruifed, one dram; Rochel falt, half an ounce, or fix drams; water, two pints and an half.

Boil them to two pints, and strain off the liquor. Manna may be occasionally added; and sometimes a quarter of a pint of milk, towards the end of the boiling.

2.

Take two drams of coriander-feeds, bruised;

water, one pint.

ng it

e or

very

r be e of and

tic;

s of

eat

hen

ree

be

er-

are nal

vir

in

d;

e-

ur

on

OF

U-

2-

s,

C

15

r

e - Boil them to twelve ounces, and add to the strained liquor Rochel salt, one ounce; tincture of sena, and solutive syrup of roses, of each two ounces.

Mix them together.

The first of these decoctions is a good substitute for the purging mineral waters; the whole quart may be taken in the morning fasting, at several times proportionably divided, in the space of two hours. And, of the second sour ounces is the common dose, to be taken two or three times a week. If Rochel salt is not to be had, Glauber's purging salt must be used.

DECOCTUM AD RACHITIDEM.

DECOCTION AGAINST THE RICKETS.

Take an ounce of the root of ofmund-royal, dried; the leaves of maiden-hair, and noble liverliver-wort, of each half an ounce; and three

pints of water. A J 9 M I T

Let them boil down to a pint and fifteen ounces, adding towards the end of the coction, two ounces of stoned raisins. To the strained decoction, add spirit of rosemary, and saffron wine, of each half an ounce; and two scruples of matial flowers.

This is to be given, two, three, or four large spoonfuls, as many times a day, according to

the age of the child.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

SARSAPARILLA DECOCTION.

Take two ounces of sarsaparilla root, sliced. Boil it gently in two quarts of water, till half be consumed; and then strain off the decoction.

The prescribers of this decoction vary much in the different proportions of the root; some order three ounces, others two, whilst a third fort direct only an ounce and an half to a quart. In the last edition of my Pharmacopæia Domestica Nova, three ounces were prescribed, which I often made use of; but I now think that the medium of two ounces, as here set down, if carefully and properly managed, is sufficient: indeed, sometimes I have known it ordered, when designed chiefly as a diluent, in eruptive severs, gout, &c. only an ounce to a quart of the decoction.

In regard of its virtues, see the decoction of the woods: the only difference being, that is better calculated for cold habits, and this, for those of a hot, bilious constitution.

A quart should be drank daily.

DECOC-

т

D

Wate Bo

> pœia tic a

> > DE

coch B addi

ting

dial dici tak thin

the

po

three

fteen

tion,

Fron

ples

arge to

E.

half

n.

uch

me

ird

art.

I

the

if

it:

ed,

of

of

13

or

DECOCTUM SENEKÆ.

DECOCTION OF SENERA.

Take of seneka, rattle-snake-root, two ounces; water, two quarts.

Boil it to a quart; and then strain it off.

This is taken from the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia pauperum, and the dose in hydropic, rheumatic and gouty cases, is two ounces, three or sour times a day.

DECOCTUM SERPENTARIÆ.

DECOCTION OF SNAKE-ROOT.

Take an ounce of Virginia snake-root, bruised; cochineal, one scruple; and two pints of water.

Boil the snake-root with the water to a pint, adding the cochineal towards the end: then strain out the liquor for use.

After the same manner may be prepared (omitting the cochineal) a decoction of contrayervaroot.

The decoction of fnake root is a valuable cordial, alexipharmac, sudorific and stomachic medicine. In putrid malignant severs it may be taken from half an ounce to two ounces every third or sourth hour.

The decoction of contrayerva-root possesses the same virtues as the other, but is less hot.

DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ.

DECOCTION OF TORMENTIL.

Take an ounce and a half of tormentil root; pomegranate, or oak-bark, half an ounce; cinnamon, two drams; water, four pints.

Boil

Boil the tormentil-root, the oak, or pomegranate-bark, with the water, to a quart, adding

towards the end, the cinnamon.

In diarrhœas and dysenteries, &c. where the morbid matter has been evacuated, and astringency is the only indication; four ounces of this efficacious decoction may be taken three or four times a day.

AQUA HORDEATA.

BARLEY WATER.

Take an ounce of pearl-barley; water, three

pints.

Wash the barley first well with some cold water; then pouring on about half a pint of water, boil it a little while; and this water, which will be coloured, being thrown away, put the barley into the quantity of water above directed first made boiling hot, and boil away to a quart.

As this beverage is a common diluter in fevers and other disorders, and is used in great quantities, where it is of consequence, that it should be prepared in the best manner, and as it is not unfrequently mentioned in physicians prescriptions; it was thought not improper to insert this article here; with a detail of those circumstances, which, if omitted, would render the decoction less elegant and grateful; for however trivial medicines of this class may appear to be, they are of greater importance, in the cure of acute diseases, than many more laborious preparations.

LAC

rind,

mon B the

off 1

gran

each

dua

is C

a qu

reco

tage

pen

trer

of :

this

abo

wit

dra

ten

ing

Ita

1

B

T

LAC ASTRINGENS.

egra-

lding

e the frin-

this

four

hree

cold

t of

hich

the

cted

art.

vers

inti-

ould

not

rip-

this

ces,

tion

me-

are

dif-

AC

S.

ASTRINGENT MILK.

I.

Take an ounce of oak-bark; pomegranaterind, half an ounce; and two drams of cinnamon.

Bruise and boil them in two pints of milk, and the like quantity of water, to a quart, and strain off the liquor.

2.

Take of red roses dried, of balaustines, pomegranate-rind, cinnamon, and prepared chalk, each one dram.

Boil them in two pints of water (adding gradually two pints of cow's-milk) till all the water is confumed and reduced, when strained, only to a quart of liquor.

In ulcers of the lungs physicians particularly recommend a milk course, as having the advantage of being both sood and physic. But it happens unluckily sometimes, that when milk is extremely necessary for the body, such is the laxity of the intestines, that they cannot bear it. In this case, the whole quantity of either of the above medicated milks may be taken every day, with or without sugar, divided into convenient draughts. This diet will answer the double intention, of affording nourishment, and restraining the looseness; without putting the least obstacle to the use of other food or medicines.

MUCILAGO ARABICA.

ARABIC MUCILAGE.

Take an ounce of gum arabic in powder, and two ounces of cold water.

Mix them together, that they may form a mucilage.

MUCILAGO SEMINUM CY. DONIORUM.

MUCILAGE OF QUINCE SEEDS.

Take a dram of quince-seeds, and half a pint of water.

Boil them over a fost fire, till the water grows ropy resembling the white of an egg; then strain it through a linen cloth.

Though the mucilage of gum arabic, as here directed, is not a decoction, yet, as these two are the only ones inserted in this Dispensatory, and being somewhat similar in virtue, I thought it more eligible to join them together, rather than give it a place by itself; because it cannot be properly reduced to any particular form or class.

Both these mucilages are pleasant, balsamic, and demulcent, and are used in hoarsenesses, a thin acrimonious state of the sluids, and where the natural mucus of the intestines is abraded. The former is commodiously kept for uniting of balsams, spermaceti, and oils, in emulsions, draughts, electaries, &c.

The

mixta becau

Ta elder pints

quor T

the p

and four Be

T

whice fenterings men abdo liqu The latter is conveniently given in linctuses, mixtures, &c. but must be occasionally made, because it is apt to grow mouldy.

FOTUS ANODYNUS.

and

m a

Y-

S.

pint

ows

rain

here

two

ight

ther

nnot 1 or

mic,

s, a

ded.

g of

The

ANODYNE FOMENTATION.

Take of garden poppy-heads, dried, one ounce; elder-flowers, dried, half an ounce; water, three pints.

Boil them to a quart, and then strain the liquor for use.

This fomentation is very useful in an erysipelas, the piles, and other tumefied and inflamed parts, to assuage the inflammation and pain.

FOTUS AROMATICUS. AROMATIC FOMENTATION.

Take of cinnamon, half an ounce; cloves and mace, each two drams; red wine, two pints four ounces.

Boil them a little, and strain off the liquor.

This is a valuable, comforting, warming, and corroborating remedy. Pains of the bowels which accompany diarrheas, hupercatharsis, dyfenteries, flatulent colics, cold stomachs, reachings to vomit, &c. are greatly relieved by fomenting the whole region of the stomach and abdomen with stannel stupes dipped in the hot liquor, and gently pressed.

FOTUS ASTRINGENS,

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION.

Take of oak-bark, two ounces; pomegranatepeel, one ounce; smith's forge water, three pints.

Boil them together to a quart, and dissolve in

the strained liquor two drams of alum.

This is a very astringent fomentation, and is used as such for strengthening and bracing relaxed parts, and likewise as an injection in the fluor albus, &c.

FOTUS È CICUTA.

HEMLOCK FOMENTATION.

Take of dried hemlock, two ounces; and of

water two pints.

Put the hemlock into the water boiling; and, having continued the heat for some minutes, frain off the somentation for use.

This is esteemed a powerful discutient, and employed by some, in scirrhous and scrophulous

tumors.

FOTUS COMMUNIS.

THE COMMON FOMENTATION

Take of the dried leaves of southern-wood, the tops of sea-wormwood also dry, dried chamomile flowers, of each one ounce; of bay-leaves dry half an ounce; water three quarts.

After a light boiling, strain off the decoction

for ufe.

Spirit

the

W

an

he

W

M

fti

Se

th

m

li

ti

Spirit of wine may be occasionally added at the time of using it, and common wormwood may be substituted in the room of sea-wormwood.

This is the usual discutient fomentation now amongst surgeons; but where there is any apprehension of a mortification, the following mixture should be used along with it.

Take three ounces of camphorated spirit of wine, and one ounce of spirit of sal ammoniac. Mix them together, and sprinkle each hot flannel stupe, with a little of it, just when it is used. See the chapter on a grangrene and sphacelus in the Modern Practice.

FOTUS EMOLLIENS.

AN EMOLLIENT FOMENTATION.

Take fix drams of dried mallow-leaves; chamomile, and elder-flowers, dried, of each half an ounce; linfeed, two drams; water, three pints.

Boil them gently to a quart, and strain off the liquor.

The use of this fomentation is expressed in its title; and may be used either alone, or mixed with a third or fourth part of milk.

SERUM ACETOSUM. VINEGAR WHEY.

Take cows milk, and water, of each a pint. Boil them together, and add two spoonfuls of vinegar, and carefully separate the whey from the curd, and sweeten it with a little fine sugar.

F 2

This

nd of

N 5,

anate.

three

ve in

and is

g re-

n the

and

Nood,

aytion

pirit

This is a sufficiently grateful, cooling diluent; and, if moderately taken warm, will promote a gentle diaphoresis.

SERUM ALEXETERIUM.

ALEXETERIAL WHEY.

Take a quart of boiling milk, and four ounces of the cordial acid water.

Take off the curd, and sweeten it to your

palate.

This is an alexipharmac and fudorific liquor; a warm draught of which may be frequently taken between whiles, in fevers that are not inflammatory.

SERUM ALUMINOSUM. ALUM WHEY.

Take four pints of cows milk; alum, in powder, three drams.

Boil, till a whey is formed, which is to be

well separated from the curd.

This is much weaker than that of the college; but exactly of the same standard with that in Bates's dispensatory. In the diabetes, and in immoderate uterine sluxes, sour ounces of this powerful astringent, sweetened with fine sugar, may be taken three or sour times a day.

SERUM LUJULATUM. WOOD-SORREL WHEY.

Take an ounce of the fresh leaves of woodforrel, bruised; two pints and a half of common whey.

Let

1

the

hear

and plea

-

tic

we]

dire

mu

kee

in fro

wa

eve

Let them boil gently to a quart, and when the liquor is cold, strain it off for use.

This grateful decoction quenches thirst, allays heat, and is of singular use in burning, bilious, and hectic fevers. It may be freely drank at pleasure.

SERUM SCORBUTICUM.

SCORBUTIC WHEY.

Take of cows milk one pint, of the scorbutic juices a quarter of a pint.

Boil, till a whey is formed, which is to be

well separated from the curd.

nt;

e a

ces

our

or;

tly

n-

in

be

e;

in

7-

is

r,

et

In scorbutic cases, the whole quantity here directed, or more, should be taken every day.

SERUM SINAPINUM.

MUSTARD WHEY.

Take two pints of milk.

Boil it, and turn it with three spoonfuls of mustard-seed bruised; take off the curd, and

keep the whey for use.

In gouty, paralytic, and gravelly complaints, in a nervous cough or asthma, and in the scurvy from a cold cause; a pint of this whey, made warm and sweetened with honey, may be taken every night and morning in bed.

and the factor of the property of the factor of the factor

(at a Russia Russiania, chesis, sonelle (c)

VINEGARS.

ACETUM ALEXETERIUM.

1

ALEXETERIAL VINEGAR.

Take of Spanish angelica root sliced, six drams; contrayerva root, zedoary, myrrh, of each half an ounce; snake root, two drams; white wine vinegar, two pints four ounces.

Infuse them together in a very gentle heat for several days, then press out and strain the liquor, and set it by till the dregs are subsided; afterwards, to the depurated vinegar, add two drams of camphire dissolved in rectified spirit of wine.

Medicines of this class have been much celebrated in acute and contagious diseases. This medicated vinegar is undoubtedly a powerful antiseptic, sudorific, and alexipharmac medicine, and in many epidemic and malignant severs may be of great use. The dose is half an ounce, more or less, in any convenient vehicle, every fourth, fifth, or sixth hour.

ACETUM CAMPHORATUM. CAMPHORATED VINEGAR.

Take of camphire, one dram; grind it with a few drops of rectified spirit of wine, till it grows soft; then add half an ounce of mucilage of gum arabic, and rub them together till they are thoroughly mixed: and afterward gradually pour an of the and cum dofe

vine I stra the

or c

with

feq dife phl ger hal

fel

ch

ma

on the mixture, one pint of vinegar, with half an ounce of double refined fugar disfolved in it.

This is the most convenient way of giving this noble antiphlogistic and antiseptic medicine: for by this management, camphire, which is otherwise apt to create nauseating, is not only rendered more agreeable to the stomach, and better adapted to the disease in severs, but by this method likewise, the whole substance of it is united with, and kept suspended in the liquor; which is a circumstance of considerable consequence. The dose is a spoonful or half an ounce, to six drams or one ounce diluted, either alone, or combined with a few grains of nitre.

ACETUM SCILLITICUM.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS.

Take four ounces of dried squills; a quart of vinegar; and two ounces of rectified spirit of wine.

Infuse for fourteen days without heat; then strain and press out the liquor, and set it by, that

the dregs may fubfide.

This is a very powerful stimulating aperient, attenuating and diuretic preparation; and confequently is useful in humoral asthmas, and other disorders of the breast, occasioned by thick viscid phlegm. The dose of this medicine, as a detergent or expectorant only, is from one dram to half an ounce, in cinnamon, or some other aromatic water; but when designed for an emetic, an ounce or more may be given.

Though this medicine is sometimes used of itfelf for the purposes above specified, yet it is

chiefly made into oxymel scilliticum.

WINES.

VINUM ALOETICUM. ALOETIC WINE.

Take two ounces of focotorine aloes in powder; half an ounce of canella alba; and two drams of Virginian snake root; a quart of white wine; and four ounces of proof spirit.

Digest without heat for sourteen days, shaking the vessel between whiles, and then strain off the tincture.

This is an excellent warm stomachic purge in cold, moist, phlegmatic constitutions. Its dose is from one ounce to two, or more. It is frequently given likewise in small doses, as an alterative and deobstruent, for attenuating and disfolving viscid juices in the more remote parts, for promoting the uterine purgations, and the hæmorrhoidal slux, and the natural secretions in general.

VINUM ANTHELMINTICUM. ANTHELMINTIC WINE.

Take an ounce of rhubarb, fliced; half an ounce of cardamom feeds, bruifed; and a quart of red port wine.

Infuse without heat, and then strain off the

2. Take

oun

one

def

for chi

ing

hal

an

ma

a

OU

fr

di

2.

Take wormseed and rhubarb, of each half an ounce; cardamom seeds, three drams; gentian, one dram; and a quart of white mountain wine.

Digest as above, and strain off the wine.

Both these medicines, as the title expresses, are designed against worms: half an ounce of the former, more or less, according to the age of the child, may be given every morning and evening; and of the latter from a dram or two, to half an ounce or more, every morning fasting, and at night going to rest. The dose to an adult may be two ounces or more, two or three times a day.

VINUM ANTIMONIALE.

ANTIMONIAL WINE.

Take of crocus of antimony washed, one ounce; mountain wine, a pint and a half.

Digest without heat, and filter the wine through

naper.

e

This valuable preparation of antimony, given from twenty to fifty or fixty drops, is in many cases an excellent alterative, deobstruent, and diaphoretic medicine. But in the dose of three drams it generally proves a strong emetic.

VINUM ARTHRITICUM.

ARTHRITIC WINE.

Take of yellow faunders, an ounce and a half; gum guaiacum, half an ounce; orange peel dried, black hellebore root, Virginian snake root, lesser cardamom seeds, each two drams; mountain, or madeira wine, two pints and a quarter.

F. 5

Let.

Let them steep together for a week, and then strain out the wine for use.

VINUM ARTHRITICUM PURGANS.

PURGING ARTHRITIC WINE.

Take of raisins stoned, two ounces; rhubarb, sena, each one ounce; gum guaiacum, aniseeds, each half an ounce; ginger, two drams; mountain, or madeira wine, two pints and a quarter.

Digest as above, and strain off the wine.

In nervous weaknesses, and in cold phlegmatic constitutions, where the humours stagnate in the remote parts, and where there is a tendency to gouty and rheumatic complaints, both these wines are useful. The dose of the purging wine, is from two to four ounces, at night going to rest, which, from time to time, may be occasionally repeated; and of the other, a common wine glass, as a stimulating, deobstruent medicine, two or three times a day, in the intervals of purging, for a month or two.

WINUM BUTUÆ. WINE OF WILD VINE.

Take two ounces of the root of wild vine, grossly powdered; white Lisbon wine, a pint.

Infuse without heat, and strain off the wine.

This wine is undoubtedly a good diuretic, and of singular use in hepatic, or nephritic colics.

The dose is two ounces, two or three times a day.

VINUM

100

flov

a di

(ma

hal

feed

pin

an fna dri

of

ep

ve

VINUM CEPHALICUM. CEPHALIC WINE.

I was to an ear night an

Take an ounce and a half of wild valerian root; three drams of Virginia snake root; dried flowers of lavender, and tops of rosemary, of each a dram and a half; and a quart of white wine.

Digest without heat, and strain it off.

Take of dried fage, Syrian mastich thyme, (marum Syriacum) and wild valerian root, each half an ounce; gum guaiacum, lesser cardamom seeds, each two drams; mountain wine, two pints.

Digest without heat, and strain it off for use.

VINUM CEPHALICUM PURGANS.

PURGING CEPHALIC WINE.

Take of sena, an ounce; valerian root, half an ounce; black hellebore root, and Virginia snake root, each two drams; lavender flowers dried, and rosemary tops, each one dram; white wine, two pints; proof spirit, two ounces.

Digest them together without heat, and strain

off the wine.

These medicines are well adapted for the purpose expressed in the title: a common wine glass of either of the two former, may be taken in epileptic, paralytic, vertiginous, and other disorders of the nervous system, as well as inveterate head-achs, from a cold cause, two or three times a day, either alone, or with a scruple

F 6

of the gum pills, at night going to rest. The latter is a very useful nervous purgative; two, three, or four spoonfuls of which may be occasionally taken at bed time.

VINUM CHALYBEATUM.

STEEL WINE.

Take four ounces of the filings of iron without preparation; cinnamon and mace, of each half an ounce; and four pints of old rhenish wine.

Infuse a month without heat, often shaking the

vessel, then strain off the wine for use.

This is an admirable good medicine in the green fickness, and other disorders, where chalybeates are proper. In cachexies proceeding from obstructed viscera, in a lax state of the sibres, and a cold sluggish indisposition of the juices, this preparation is of singular use: but where the vital powers, either in the solids or sluids, are already too strong, it is highly pernicious. It may be taken from a dram to half an ounce, three or sour times a day, when the stomach is most empty, with proper exercise, in a glass of bitter insusion, or any other convenient vehicle.

VINUM CROCEUM.

SAFFRON WINE.

Take half an ounce of faffron, and a pint of canary or mountain wine.

conce a day, either alone, or willia

Macerate without heat, and strain the wine

off.

The

211

OU

fa

p

The dose of this cordial, sudorific, menagogue and pectoral tincture is from one dram to half an ounce or six drams.

WINE FOR THE JAUNDICE.

Take turmeric, madder, of each one ounce; faffron, two drams; long pepper, one dram; live millepedes, two hundred; old rhenish wine, two pints four ounces.

Infuse them together without heat, and strain

out the wine.

he

0,

C-

ch

ſh

he

he a-

ig ie

ne

ut

or

r-

ne

e,

1-

of

C

C

The virtue and use of this may be known by its title. The dose is four ounces twice a day.

VINUM IPECACOANHÆ.

WINE OF IPECACOANHA.

Take an ounce of ipecacoanha root in gross powder; two drams of the yellow part of Seville orange peel dried; mountain wine, one pint.

Infuse without heat, and strain off the wine.

This is a mild and safe emetic, and very useful in diarrhoeas and dysenteries. The dose is from half an ounce to an ounce, more or less, according to the age and strength of the patient.

VINUM MILLEPEDATUM,

WINE OF MILLEPEDES.

Take of live millepedes, bruised, one ounce; old rhenish wine, half a pint.

Infuse them together for a night, and after-

wards press the liquor through a strainer.

This

This wine stands recommended as a cleanser of all the viscera, useful in the jaundice, and obstructions of the urinary passages, and in dessurious of rheum upon the eyes. The dose is to two or three ounces every morning.

VINUM PERUVIANUM.

PERUVIAN WINE.

Take of Peruvian bark, in gross powder, two ounces and a half; orange peel dried, cinnamon, each two drams; cochineal, two scruples; rough red wine, two pints and a half.

Digest them together for some time, occasionally shaking the vessel, and then pass the wine

through a strainer.

Besides the virtues in common with other preparations of the bark, this wine is peculiarly serviceable in a laxity and debility of the stomach and intestines, and all nervous weaknesses, &c. The dose is two or three ounces, three or four times a day. It may be occasionally prepared with white wine.

VINUM PERUVIANUM CHALYBEATUM.

PERUVIAN STREL WINE.

Take one ounce of Peruvian bark, and the like quantity of filings of iron, without any preparation, tied up in a rag; fresh orange peel and gentian, of each half an ounce; snake root and lesser cardamom seeds, each two drams; rhenish, or madeira wine, two pints four ounces.

Digest as above; and strain off the wine.

Ir tution ing, thre

oun leffe win

use office tue boot to

of of

d

In

In laxities of the folids, and decays of conftitution, two ounces of this valuable, strengthening, and stomachic wine may be taken, two, three, or four times a day.

VINUM RHABARBARI. RHUBARB WINE.

Take an ounce of rhubarb fliced; half an ounce of fresh orange peel; two drams of the lesser cardamom seeds bruised; a pint of white wine; and two ounces of proof spirit.

Digest without heat, and strain it off.

This is a very gentle cathartic, and of great use in colics, and diarrhoeas, for evacuating the offending matter, and by its corroborating virtue, strengthening the tone of the stomach and bowels. It may be given from a spoonful or two, to two or three ounces.

VINUM SCILLITICUM. SQUILL WINE.

Take two drams of dried squills; half an ounce of ginger; aniseeds, three drams; and one dram of saffron; two pints of white wine, and sour ounces of spirituous cinnamon water.

Digest without heat, and strain it off.

This is a noble diuretic, deobstruent, expectorating, asthmatic, and attenuating medicine. The dose is two ounces twice a day.

VINUM SENÆ. SENA WINE.

Take of sena, and raisins stoned, each two ounces; carraway seeds, half an ounce; salt of tartar, tartar, one scruple; white wine, two pints; and two ounces of proof spirit.

Digest without heat, and strain it off.

This carminative, and gentle purging medicine, being prepared with wine, instead of a spirituous menstruum, is well calculated for children, and persons of tender constitutions, who are unaccustomed to, and cannot bear spirituous liquois. The dose for an adult may be to two or three ounces.

TINCTURA THEBAICA.

cirdactoin fleds bridled

THEBAIC TINCTURE.

Take an ounce of strained opium; aromatic water, six ounces; madeira, or mountain wine, four ounces.

Macerate without heat for a week, and then

filter the tincture through paper.

It may likewise be prepared from an ounce of the opium, and the volatile aromatic spirit, and mountain wine, of each five ounces, under the title of the

VOLATILE THEBAIC TINCTURE.

Both these tinctures are very elegant liquid opiates; and wherever nature requires a grateful return of sleep and rest, and a fresh secretion of vital spirits, to qualify the corporeal system for regularly carrying on the animal operations, ten, sisteen, or twenty drops of either of the above tinctures may be occasionally taken at night going to rest, in a glass of wine, &c.

tia

bi

of

di

nd

ii-

10

10

C

TINCTURÆ SPIRITUOSÆ.

THEORY ANTIDY SENTERICA.

SPIRITUOUS TINCTURES.

tilled figite of which and pint and two ounces.

it as shoved and idmin it off.

TINCTURA AMARA.

BITTER TINCTURE.

Take of fresh Seville orange peel, two ounces; calamus aromaticus, one ounce and a half; gentian, half an ounce; cochineal, half a dram; proof spirit, two pints.

Digest without heat, and strain off the tincture. This tincture is similar in virtue to the simple bitter insusion, but is much warmer on account of its spirituous menstruum. The dose is from a dram to half an ounce in any proper vehicle.

TINCTURA ANTICOLICA.

ANTICOLIC TINCTURE.

Take two ounces of zedoary root, bruised; one dram of saffron; half a dram of strained opium; and two pints of aromatic water.

Digest without heat, and strain off the tincture.

The title of this sufficiently shews its use and virtues. The dose, after necessary evacuations, is an ounce, or more.

TINCTURA ANTIDYSENTERICA.

ANTIDYSENTERIC TINCTURE.

Take gum elemi and mastich, of each an ounce and a half; cinnamon and japan earth, of each half an ounce; sassfron, two drams; rectified spirit of wine, one pint and two ounces.

Digeft as above, and strain it off.

After emetics, rhubarb purges, &c. when necessary; this proves not only an excellent medicine for the use its title expresses; but also in immoderate uterine fluxes. A spoonful of it may be taken at a time in any proper vehicle, and which may, from time to time, be occasionally repeated.

TINCTURA ANTIPHTHISICA.

ANTIPHTHISICAL TINCTURE.

Take of the falt of iron, one ounce; terra foliata tartari, (diuretic falt) two drams; powder them separately, then mix them by degrees in a glass mortar, rubbing them constantly during the mixture, till they turn to a kind of soft paste, of a red colour.

Then pour upon them gently four ounces of rectified spirit of wine, which will presently acquire a red colour, and is then to be poured off by inclination from the fæces *. The dose is from ten to thirty or forty drops.

The floops albus the lutage is balfartinue commente to the true venice para

dan long hali

T

ora

or w fe

It is better not to pour the spirit off immediately, but to digest them all together, in a vial well stopt, for some time, often shaking the vessel.

This is taken from Geoffroy, who fays it flops hæmorrhages, gonorrhæas, and the fluor albus in women. It cleanses and dries ulcers in the lungs, and is often prescribed with advantage in consumptions, mixed with equal parts of balsam of copaiba. In this preparation, continues he, I have rejected the sacch. saturni, commonly used, and have substituted in its place, the terra soliata tartari, which extracts the tincture sull as well, and is free from all the inconveniences which attend the inward use of preparations of lead.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. AROMATIC TINCTURE.

Take of cinnamon, half an ounce; lesser cardamom seeds, freed from the husks, three drams; long pepper, ginger, each one dram; saffron, half a dram; French brandy, two pints.

Digeft, and strain as above.

TINCTURA AURANTIORUM CORTICUM.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take four ounces of the yellow rind of Seville orange peel, dried; proof spirit, two pints.

Digest, and strain off the tincture.

The first of these is a warm, cordial, stomachic, and carminative medicine; a tea spoonful or two may be occasionally taken in a glass of wine, or other proper liquor. The latter possesses the virtues of the insusion of orange peel, but, on account of its spirituous menstruum, is

116 Spirituous Tinctures.

much warmer. A spoonful or two may be taken in any convenient liquid.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BALSAM.

Take of balsam of Peru, two ounces; rectified spirit of wine, one pint.

Digest without heat, and pour off the clear

tincture.

This is a very warm, aromatic, and neurotic tincture; and is therefore chiefly made use of to warm the habit, strengthen the nervous system, promote the circulation, and attenuate viscid juices. This form is well calculated for nice delicate stomachs, which cannot bear the balsam in substance, and likewise for its syrup, which follows in its proper place. The dose is from fifteen to thirty drops, or in some cases one dram at most, two or three times a day, in a proper vehicle.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDUM.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Take two drams of cantharides bruised; a scruple of cochineal; and a pint of proof spirit.

Digest them together, and afterwards filter the tincture through paper; to which may be added, as occasion requires, two drams of camphire.

This is certainly a medicine of great power and energy; and in cold phlegmatic fluggish habits, where the viscera are overloaded, and the kidneys and ureters obstructed with thick viscid mucous matter, this stimulating cordial tincture has

has e fome weak deter order reme polece twen

> hufl proc

> > pro

dil by fin

do

en

ed

ar

ic

to

n,

e

n

h

n

a

has excellent effects. In obstinate gleets, which sometimes succeed virulent gonorrheeas, from a weakness of the seminal vessels, it powerfully deterges, strengthens, and heals. In leprous disorders likewise, there is scarce a more valuable remedy, proper purging being occasionally interposed, during its use. The dose is from ten to twenty or thirty drops in a glass of canary, warm water, or any other liquor.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOMS.

Take two ounces of the leffer cardamom feeds, husked and bruised; rectified spirit of wine and proof spirit, of each half a pint.

Digest without heat, and strain the tincture.

TINCTURA CARUL

TINCTURE OF CARAWAY.

Take of caraway feeds, whole, three ounces; proof spirit, one pint.

Digest, and strain.

After the fame manner is prepared,

TINCTURA ANETHI.

TINCTURE OF DILL SEEDS.

The two former tinctures are cordial, carminative, stomachic medicines; and the tincture of dill seeds is hot and carminative, and reckoned by Schroder and other authors, a specific in the singultus or hiccough, and in vomiting. The dose of each of these tinctures may be from a drama

118 Spirituous Tinctures.

dram to half an ounce, or more, in any proper vehicle.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

Take an ounce of Russia castor, grossly powdered; one pint of rectified spirit of wine. Digest without heat, and strain the tincture.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of the best castor, and gum sagapenum, each one ounce; lesser cardamom seeds, and casumunar, each half an ounce; spirit of mint, one pint; volatile aromatic spirit, half a pint.

Digest for a week in a close-stopt phial, frequently shaking the vessel; and then strain the tincture.

Tincture of castor has been long in esteem as a cephalic, nervous and hysteric medicine: the former may be given from thirty drops to a dram, or more; the latter, which is of much greater esticacy, from twenty to forty or fifty drops, properly diluted.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take two ounces of cinnamon, grossly powdered; proof spirit, a pint and a half.

Digest without heat, and strain off the tinc-

After

dr

a be

tig

8

gi

ci

ar

T

P

After the same manner are prepared,

per

W-

A.

m,

ca-

nt,

re-

as

m,

ter

ps,

N.

C-

er

TINCTURA CASUMUNAR.

TINCTURE OF CASUMUNAR.

TINCTURA PIPERIS LONGI.
TINCTURE OF LONG PEPPER.

Tincture of cinnamon is an aromatic, and aftringent cordial; and may be given from a dram to two, three, or more. The casumunar is a good carminative and stomachic root, and has been much celebrated in hysteric, epileptic, vertiginous, and paralytic disorders, loss of memory, &c. A spoonful or two of the tincture may be given at a time. The tincture of long pepper is a hot cordial, stomachic and carminative medicine, and is of great use in an apepsy, dyspepsy, and likewise the gout in the stomach or bowels.

TINCTURA CONTRAYERVÆ.

TINCTURE OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take two ounces of contrayerva root bruifed; proof spirit, a pint.

Digeft, and strain as above.

The dose of this mild cordial, alexipharmac and diaphoretic tincture, is from a dram to half an ounce or six drams.

TINCTURA CROCI.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

Take of English saffron, half an ounce; French brandy, one pint.

After

120 Spirituous Tinctures.

After four days cold digestion, let the tincture be strained out for use.

An ounce of saffron to a pint of brandy is generally made use of in dispensatories; but upon trial, I have found that half an ounce is as much as the spirit can take up. This elegant coloured tincture is similar in virtue to saffron wine, which see, and may be given from one dram to half an ounce.

TINCTURA FOETIDA SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE FFTID TINCTURE.

Take of asafcetida, two ounces; rectified spirit of wine, a pint.

After digestion, strain the tincture off.

After the fame manner may be prepared,
TINCTURA GUMMI AMMONIACI.
TINCTURE OF GUM AMMONIACUM.

TINCTURA GALBANI.
TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.
TINCTURA SAGAPENI.
TINCTURE OF SAGAPENUM.

TINCTURA FOETIDA VOLATILIS.

he dole of this mild co

VOLATILE FETID TINCTURE.

Take of asascetida, two ounces; volatile aromatic spirit, a pint.

Digest without heat in a close-stop'd vessel, often shaking it, and strain the tincture off.

TINC-

of

fin dic

ch

dif

an

ha

co

to

T

nu

m

ki

de

fti

tic

fla

la or

fo

po

m

to

TINCTURA FULIGINIS.

TINCTURE OF SOOT.

Take an ounce of wood foot; half an ounce of asafœtida; and a pint of proof spirit.

Digest and strain.

The first of these gummy tinctures, viz. the simple fetid one, is an excellent nervous medicine, of great service in hysteric and hypochondriac diforders, and in promoting the uterine discharges. The dose is from twenty to fixty drops, or more, if the stomach can bear it, in any proper liquid. The volatile fetid tincture has the same virtues with the former, but on account of its volatile menstruum, is more active and attenuating. It may be given from twenty to forty or fifty drops in a large glass of water. The tincture of ammoniacum is opening, attenuating and detergent; of fervice in cleanfing the pulmonary vessels of viscid phlegm or other matter; and therefore of great use in many kinds of althmas. Tincture of galbanum is a deobstruent, antihysteric, menagogue medicine. Tincture of sagapenum is an aperient, deobstruent, antihysteric, and antiasthmatic preparation: it ferves likewise for promoting the menfirual evacuations. The dose of any of the three last tinctures may be from thirty drops to a dram, or more, in a fuitable vehicle. Tincture of foot is a very useful medicine in hysteric, hypochondriac, and other nervous complaints, and may be administered from thirty or forty drops to two drams, twice or thrice a day.

course powder a three draws

TINCTURA GUAIACI.

Take two ounces of gum guaiacum in powder, and a pint of volatile aromatic spirit.

Digest without heat in a well closed vessel, and

afterwards strain off the tincture.

This is an elegant and efficacious tincture in rheumatic cases, and in some cutaneous and other disorders arising from obstructions of the excretory glands, and where sluggish serous humours abound. A tea spoonful or two may be taken twice or thrice a day in any convenient vehicle.

TINCTURA HYDROPICA.

TINCTURE FOR THE DROPSY.

f

b

Take jalap and sena, of each two ounces; mustard seed and ginger, of each half an ounce; dried squills, three drams; salt of tartar, one dram; saffron, half a dram; our nephritic water of this dispensatory, two pints sour ounces.

Let them digest a proper time, in order to ex-

tract a tincture, and then strain it out.

This is a most powerful hydragogue, and is admirably well calculated to answer what its title promises. The dose is two ounces, more or less, according to particular circumstances.

TINCTURA JALAPII. TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take two ounces and a half of jalap root, in coarse powder; three drams of ginger, bruised;

one dram of falt of tartar; and one pint of proof spirit.

Digest for a month, and then strain the

tincture.

In dropfical and rheumatic disorders, this tincture proves an efficacious cathartic, but at the same time sufficiently mild. The dose by itself is from two to six drams.

TINCTURA JAPONICA. JAPONIC TINCTURE.

Take an ounce and a half of japan earth; half an ounce of cinnamon; and a pint of proof spirit.

After proper digestion, strain off the tincture.

This mild astringent corroborates a relaxed stomach and bowels, stops defluxions, catarrhs, vomiting, diarrhœas, uterine sluxes, &c. It may be given from half a spoonful to a spoonful, in red wine, or any other proper vehicle.

TINCTURE OF IRON.

Take an ounce of martial flowers, and five ounces of proof spirit.

Digest and strain.

In obstructions of the abdominal viscera, hypochondriac melancholy, cachexy, chlorosis, &c. a tea spoonful or two may be taken in wine, &c. every night and morning for a considerable time.

Lake two cities of french in cools own ale-

G2 TINC-

in l;

ne

is le

V-

nd

in nd

he

uay

n-

s;

e ;

ne

TINCTURA MASTICHES.

out dring of fult of tarrar; and

TINCTURE OF MASTICH.

Take four ounces of mastich powdered, and one pint of rectified spirit of wine.

Digeft and strain.

This medicine is very beneficial in dysenteries, spitting of blood, weakness of the stomach, and in debilities and laxity of the fibres. The dose is from a dram to half an ounce in simple cinnamon water, or any other vehicle.

TINCTURA MELAMPODII.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of black hellebore root bruifed, two ounces; cochineal, a scruple; proof spirit, one pint.

Digest them together, and then strain off, or

filter the tincture through paper.

In fanguine constitutions, where chalybeates are hurtful, this medicine, in uterine obstructions, is particularly serviceable. Dr. Mead says, of all the most powerful emmenagogues, he has found so singular a virtue in black bellebore, that he hardly remembers it ever failed answering his expectations. His way of ordering it, was a tea spoonful of tincture of black bellebore in a glass of warm water, to be taken twice a day.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take two ounces of myrrh in gross powder, and a pint of proof spirit.

- Digeft

ar

CC

ft

ti

It

IT

d

e:

fe

fe

Digest for a month, often shaking the vessel, and then strain off the tincture.

This tincture possesses the virtues of the myrrh in substance, which is of an opening, heating, and drying nature, and therefore is ftrongly recommended for warming the habit, attenuating viscid juices, especially in the lungs and thorax, strengthening the folids, and opening obstructions, particularly those of the uterine vessels. It is moreover faid in a peculiar manner to refift putrefaction in all parts of the body; and in this light stands recommended in malignant, putrid, and pestilential fevers, and small pox. The common method of giving a few drops only for a dose, is trifling and ridiculous; for in order to expect its proper effects, it should be administered. from twenty or thirty drops, to a dram or two in some appropriate vehicle. It is used externally for cleanfing foul ulcers, promoting the exfoliation of carious bones, the tooth-ach, &c.

TINCTURA ODONTALGICA.

TINCTURE FOR THE TOOTH-ACH.

Take fix drams of the root of pellitory of Spain; the greater cardamom feeds, myrrh, alum, nitre, of each two drams; camphire, faffron, strained opium, of each one dram; rectified spirit of wine, and vinegar, of each half a pint.

Digest, and strain off the tincture.

A little of this tincture made warm is to be held in the mouth, either alone, or with an equal quantity of warm water; after some time it should be spit out, and repeated as occasion requires.

Vi

tW

pa

ta

bl

is

DI

fo

0

TINCTURA PARALYTICA.

PARALYTIC TINCTURE.

Take of Virginian snake root, wild valerian, horse-radish roots, and mustard seed, each two ounces; white spirit of lavender, two pints; volatile aromatic spirit, half a pint.

Digest and strain.

This is admirably well calculated for the purpose specified in the title. The dose is half an ounce, every four or fix hours, in any proper vehicle.

TINCTURA PERUVIANA ACIDA.

ACID PERUVIAN TINCTURE.

Take four ounces of the Peruvian bark in groß powder; two pints of proof spirit; two ounces (in weight) of the weak spirit of vitriol, gradually added.

Digest for fourteen days, often shaking the

vellel, and strain it through a glass funnel.

TINCTURA PERUVIANA SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE PERUVIAN TINCTURE.

Take four ounces of the Peruvian bark; aromatic water, two pints.

After proper digestion, strain off the tincture.

TINCTURA PERUVIANA COMPOSITA.

· Compound Peruvian Tincture.

Take four ounces of the Peruvian bark; fresh erange, or lemon peel, one ounce and a half;
Virginian

Virginian snake root, one ounce; lesser cardamom seeds, half an ounce; sassron, two drams; two pints and a half of the cordial acid water.

Digest and strain as above.

These three last tinctures are very useful preparations of the bark; the first of which may be taken in a diabetes, hæmoptoë, or spitting of blood, hæmorrhages, hectic heats, &c. The dose is half an ounce, in tincture of roses or other proper vehicle, three or four times a day, and fometimes oftener. The simple tincture is a good febrifuge, stomachic, and nervous medicine; the dose of which is from a dram to half an ounce, and in some cases, an ounce in water, or some other liquid. The aromatic water is a good fubstitute for the simple proof spirit. compound tincture is an excellent medicament in bad constitutions, where the viscera are obftructed with inactive viscid juices, and in the decline of flow, nervous, putrid fevers, &c. It ought to be taken from a dram to half an ounce, in a proper vehicle, every fourth, fixth, or eighth hour.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take an ounce of rhubarb fliced; half an ounce of fresh Seville orange peel; two drams of the lesser cardamom seeds bruised; and a pint of proof spirit.

Digest without heat, and strain off the tincture

for use.

This is a mild, stomachic, carminative, corroborating purgative, good in weakness of the stomach.

stomach and intestines, indigestion, diarrhœas, &c. The dose, as a purge, is from two to three ounces.

TINCTURA RHEI ALTERANS.

ALTERATIVE TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of raisins sliced, an ounce and a half; rhubarb, six drams; Peruvian bark in gross powder, lesser cardamom seeds, of each two drams; saffron, and Virginian snake root, of each one dram; and one pint sour ounces of our carminative water.

Digest as above, and strain.

In inveterate colical diforders, cachexy, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, laxity of the intestines, &c. this is a most useful medicine. A common spoonful may be given as an alterative, every night and morning, for a length of time.

TINCTURA SENÆ. TINCTURE OF SENA.

Take a pound of raisins stoned; eight ounces of sena; and a gallon of our carminative water.

After digestion, strain it off.

For persons of a cold constitution, and who have used themselves to spirituous liquors, this is a useful, carminative, purging medicine. Two spoonfuls of it may be taken at night, and three or four the next morning. This is an excellent reform of the old Dassy's Elixir.

grot

tur

rific

da

fp

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

TINCTURE OF SNAKE ROOT.

Take one ounce of Virginian Inake root, grossly powdered, and a pint of proof spirit.

Digest without heat, and strain off the tinc-

ture.

This is a warm, cordial, alexipharmac, sudorific tincture, and may be taken from a dram to half an ounce, or more.

TINCTURA STOMACHICA.

STOMACHIC TINCTURE.

Take of raisins, stoned, four ounces; cinnamon, half an ounce; caraway feeds, leffer cardamoms husked, saffron, each two drams; proof spirit, two pints.

Digest as above, and strain off the tincture.

This and the aromatic tincture are both spicy medicines, but with this difference, that the aromatic tincture is to be taken in a small dose added to some vehicle; but this in greater quantity by itself, from half an ounce to an ounce. This differs from that of the college only in faffron for cochineal, and is much pleafanter than the usquebaugh of our former pharmacopæias.

TINCTURA STYPTICA. STYPTIC TINCTURE.

Take two drams of green vitriol calcined; of French brandy tinctured by the oak cask, or proof spirit tinctured with the shavings of fresh oak, two pints. G 5

Mix

130 Spirituous Tinctures.

Mix them that the spirit may turn black, and then strain it off.

This is a substitute of easy preparation for the

Avptic of Helvetius.

The title of this tincture expresses its medieinal intention. It is recommended both for internal use, and for restraining external hæmorrhages. The dose is from half an ounce to one or two ounces.

TINCTURA SUDORIFICA. SUDORIFIC TINCTURE.

10 \$ 14

Take of Virginian snake root, fix drams; saffron, two drams; opium, one scruple; spirit of mindererus, one pint.

Digest and strain.

2.

Take fix drams of faffron; three drams of cinnamon; two drams of falt of tartar; one dram of opium; and eighteen ounces of French brandy.

Digest and strain.

The title of these tinctures sufficiently shew their use. The dose of the former is to half an ounce; and that of the latter from thirty to sixty drops, or more, in any liquid. Two drams of this last tincture contain about a grain of opium.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA.

TINCTURE OF TOLU.

Take of balfam of Tolu, an ounce and a half; rectified spirit of wine, a pint.

4

Digeft

folv

balf

reft

larl

blo

ticl

ten

din In

mo

tw M an Digest in a sand-heat, until the balsam is dis-

folved; and then strain the tincture.

e

This folution possesses all the virtues of the balsam itself. It is a most excellent balsamic and restorative; is very good in all decays, particularly of the lungs. It softens and thickens the blood, and cures catarrhs, and all coughs from tickling destucions. Its healing virtues also extend to the remotest parts, and it is an extraordinary medicine in gleets and seminal weaknesses. In short, there is not a better, pleasanter, and more essicacious drug in the shops, in all the above-mentioned intentions. A tea spoonful or two may be taken in any convenient vehicle. Mixed with the simple syrup of sugar, it forms an elegant balsamic syrup.

TINCTURA VALERIAN Æ. TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of wild valerian root finely powdered, two ounces; mace, two drams; and a pint of our valerian water.

Digest and strain.

This is a warm nervous medicine, and may be given from half a spoonful to one or two spoonfuls twice or thrice a day.

TINCTURA VENERIS.

TINCTURE OF COPPER.

Take of copper filings, one dram; spirit of fal

ammoniac, twelve drams.

Let them stand together in a close vessel, frequently shaking it, until the liquor is tinged of a beautiful violet colour.

G 6

As

As this medicine is of fo rough a nature, as to offend the stomach, and provoke vomiting, we can scarce think the internal use of it proper, or even fafe, except in some extraordinary cases, and athletic conftitutions. However, some years ago I remember it prescribed by an eminent phyfician in an afcitical dropfy, in the quantity of fix drops every morning fasting in three ounces of hydromel, with four spoonfuls of a warm ftomachic infusion in wine, at the same time, an hour before dinner. Boerhaave, who fays it is aperient, attenuating, warming, and diuretic, directs only three drops at first to be taken in a morning fasting, with a glass of mead, and this dose to be doubled till it comes to twenty-four drops; which last quantity is to be continued for fome days.

TINCTURA VERATRI.

TINCTURE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of the root of white hellebore sliced, two ounces; of proof spirit, one pint.

After digestion filter it through paper.

This tincture is sometimes used by itself as an emetic in apoplectic and maniacal disorders; but more frequently in quickening other emetic and cathartic medicines. Though great caution is necessary in the use of this preparation, yet probably it may be so managed, as to prove a powerful alterative and deobstruent, in cases where milder remedies have been ineffectual. Allen, in his Synopsis, says, it may be given safely, prepared after the sollowing manner: "Take of white hellebore-root from half a dram to a dram; boil it in white wine till it is soft, then

es let

ce ft

the it mas ftru

COI

01

1

be put into other wine, and so left all night in a warm place without boiling; then let it be ftrained by a gentle or strong expression, as it is required to be stronger or weaker: the virtues are extraordinary, and never to be praised to much." As this tincture contains only half the quantity of the root directed by the college, it may be taken from one to two or three drams, as an emetic; but as an alterative and deobstruent, the dose at first, should be only a few drops, which may be gradually increased, as occasion requires, without harrasing or russing the constitution.

BALSAMUM ARTHRITICUM. ARTHRITIC BALSAM.

Take two ounces of gum guaiacum; one ounce of spanish soap; castor, and camphire, of each six drams; saffron, and balsam of Peru, of each half an ounce; opium strained, one dram; spirit of rosemary, a pint and a half; volatile aromatic spirit, half a pint.

Digest for a month, and then strain off the balsam.

The title of this balsam denotes its chief intention to be against the gout; besides which it may be justly recommended as a diaphoretic, and of eminent service in nervous, and nephritic colics. A dram of it may be taken at night going to rest, in wine whey, &c. and may be occasionally repeated every sixth or eighth hour, according to the exigency of the case. It is likewise applied externally to the part affected.

BALSAMUM GUAIACINUM.

BALSAM OF GUAIACUM.

Take of gum guaiacum powdered, four ounces; balsam of Peru, bals an ounce; essential oil of sassafras, two drams; rectified spirit of wine, two pints.

Digest till the gum is dissolved, and then strain

off the balfam.

This is a warm attenuating balfam, and promotes infensible perspiration. Twenty, thirty, or forty drops may be taken three times in a day in cold rheumatic complaints, &c. in any proper vehicle, particularly where the patient is of a cold phlegmatic temperament, and the solids weak and relaxed.

BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM.

VULNERARY BALSAM.

Take of benzoine, three ounces; storax strained, two ounces; balfam of Tolu, one ounce; so-cotorine aloes, half an ounce; rectified spirit of wine, two pints.

Digest them together, till as much, as may be, of the gums are dissolved; and then strain off

the balfam for use.

This balfam warms and strengthens the stomach and intestines, expels statulencies, and relieves colicky complaints. The dose is from twenty or thirty drops, to a dram or more, in wine or any other convenient vehicle. It is used externally for cleaning and healing wounds and ulcers, for discussing cold tumors, allaying gouty, rheumatic, and other old pains and achs.

ELIXIR

ar

ELIXIR OF ALOES.

Take two pints of tincture of myrrh; two ounces of focotorine aloes; and an ounce of faffron.

After digestion strain off the elixir.

ELIXIR ALOES ACIDUM.

ACID ELIXIR OF ALOES.

Take of myrrh in powder, two ounces; focotorine aloes in powder, one ounce; faffron, half an ounce; dulcified spirit of vitriol, one pint and a half.

After a confiderable digestion, and having suffered the fæces to subside, pour off the clear elixir.

In cold, pale, phlegmatic habits of body, the first of these elixirs is of great use, as a warm, aperient, stomachic stimulating and deobstruent medicine; and is continued for some time, since it promotes the natural secretions in general, is of eminent service in cachexies, jaundice, uterine obstructions, suppressed hæmorrhoides, &c. The dose is from twenty drops to a dram or more, two or three times a day, in wine or other proper liquor. The acid elixir possesses the general virtues of the preceding; but in hot bilious constitutions, and weak stomachs, is more eligible on account of its different menstruum.

ELIXIR ANTIVENEREUM.

ANTIVENEREAL ELIXIR.

Take an ounce of balfam of copaiba; gum guaiacum powdered, falt of tartar, camphire, of each two drams; oil of faffafras, one dram, and fix ounces of dulcified spirit of mitre.

Let the falt of tartar, with the balfam, gum, camphire, and oil of faffafras, be well rubbed together in a glass mortar, adding the spirit by degrees; then digest without heat and strain off

the elixir.

The title of this medicine sufficiently denotes its chief intention; besides which, as it is of a deterging, and healing quality, it may be of great service, after necessary evacuations, in ulcers of the lungs, kidneys, and other viscera, especially in cold, languid, phlegmatic constitutions. The dose is from twenty to thirty or forty drops, or more, two or three times a day in a decoction of marsh-mallows root, &c.

ELIXIR MENAGOGUM.

MENAGOGUE ELIXIR.

Take ten drams of fresh-dried tops of savine; half an ounce of russia castor; two drams of saffron; and a pint of tincture of myrrh.

Digeft, and strain off.

This powerful elixir is admirably well calculated to answer what its title promises in uterine obstructions; and to promote, by its warm irritating quality, all the glandular secretions. It may be given from ten drops to thirty or forty,

or mo

F

one of tartar and founce

title calle ound

A

ΕĹ

tine

ftra phin and dua Lei

flic

fpi

and

or more, in pennyroyal, or rue-water, or any other suitable vehicle.

ELIXIR NEPHRITICUM.

NEPHRITIC ELIXIR.

Take of sena, and liquorice-root sliced, each one ounce; rhubarb sliced, six drams; salt of tartar, two drams; saffron, one dram; two pints and sour ounces of our nephritic water; and an ounce of dulcished spirit of nitre.

After due infusion strain off the elixir.

This is an excellent medicine for the use its title expresses, and in the nephritic colic, so called. The dose is from half an ounce to two ounces, sweetened with syrup of marsh-mallows.

In some cases, bleeding and an oily or turpen-

tine clyster should precede the use of it.

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM.

THE PAREGORIC ELIXIR.

Take of the flowers of benzoine, and opium strained, each one dram; two scruples of camphire; half a dram of essential oil of aniseeds; and a dram of salt of tartar.

Grind all these together in a mortar, and gradually pour upon them two pints of proof spirit. Let them stand in digestion for sourteen days, and be often stirred; then add sour ounces of sliced liquorice. Digest again, and strain off the elixir for use.

This medicine may also be prepared with mountain or some other white wine, instead of spirit, under the title of

PAREGORIC WINE.

damount.

This

138 Spirituous Tinctures.

This clixir is lefs fiery than that of the college, which is made with a rectified spirit; whereas this being prepared with a proof spirit, contains but half the strength of the other, and consequently may be taken in a larger dose without heating too much, for half an ounce by measure contains but about a grain of opium. Besides, the addition of liquorice serves likewise to render it more soft, and somewhat more pectoral, which last is part of the intention of the medicine. It is useful in tickling, catarrhal coughs; and likewise the chin-cough in children, &c. It may be given to children, from ten to twenty or thirty drops; and to adults from thirty or forty drops to two drams or half an ounce.

ELIXIR PERUVIANUM.

PERUVIAN ELIXIR.

Take all the refidue of the Peruvian-bark after extracting the tincture in the foregoing simple Peruvian-tincture, and two pints of the spirit of fal ammoniac.

Digest without heat in a close-stopt vessel, and

strain the elixir off.

In cold stomachs, nervous, hypochondriac and hysteric affections, &c. it may be useful. The dose is a large tea spoonful three or sour times a day, in any proper vehicle.

ELIXIR RHABARBARI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF RHUBARB.

Take of rhubarb, cut small, ten drams; for cotorine aloes, in powder, fix drams; lesser cardamomdamoi brand Di

Th

ELI

fnake ounce dram mint

and oune

EL

card pep two wea

let the to

aft

damom-seeds, bruised, half an ounce; French brandy, two pints.

Digest for some days, and strain the elixir.

The dose is from one to two ounces, at night going to rest.

ELIXIR SENÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF SENA.

Take sena, and liquorice, of each two ounces; snake-root, and gum-guaiacum, of each half an ounce; aniseeds, juniper-berries, each three drams; saffron, two drams; spirituous peppermint water, two pints and sour ounces.

Digest and strain.

e,

as

15

y

0

n

This is an opening, anticolic, antirheumatic, and nervous medicament. The dose is from one ounce to two, &c. at night going to rest.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI ACIDUM. ACID ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

Take of cinnamon, fix drams; gentian, lesser cardamom-seeds, of each three drams; long-pepper, ginger, each two drams; proof spirit, two pints; and eight ounces (in weight) of the

weak spirit of vitriol.

Drop the spirit of vitriol by little and little into the proof spirit, and after they are mixed, let them stand together for some days, now and then stirring or gently shaking the vessel, in order to unite the acid and vinous spirit more perfectly together: then add the other ingredients, and after a week's digestion, or longer, filter the tincture in a glass funnel.

ELIXIR

Mansol : sanna ne ilso

ELIXIR VITRIOLI DULCE.

SWEET ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

Take a pint of the true dulcified spirit of vitriol; essential oil of mint, two drams; essential oils of lemon-peel, and of nutmegs, each one dram.

Gradually drop the oils into the spirit, and mix the whole well together.

Both these elixirs are valuable medicines in weakness and relaxations of the stomach, nauseæ and reachings to vomit, decays of constitution, especially in those which proceed from irregularities, and are accompanied with slow sebrile symptoms, &c. The former of these may be taken from sisteen to thirty or forty drops or more in a glass of water, &c. twice or thrice a day, at such times as the stomach is most empty. The sweet elixir is a very elegant and grateful stomachic, well calculated for nice delicate stomachs, that cannot bear the foregoing acid elixir: a tea spoonful of it may be taken two or three times a day.

had there said with the task start and

自然情况,这个事情。他们是因为

HIMILIE

SYRUPS.

T

quar

B

1

buck

or t

as 1

the

veh

ma

for

tar

ple

bo

for it accountes tought within phiesms, and pro-

S Y R U P S.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX.

at angle come to reft.

THE SIMPLE SYRUP.

Take of white sugar, and water, each equal quantities.

Boil them into a fyrup.

al e

d

Though some sew syrups, as those of saffron, buckthorn berries, diacodium, and perhaps one or two more, may not improperly be considered as medicines themselves; yet the generality of them are now justly regarded only as convenient vehicles for medicines of greater efficacy: and made use of for sweetening draughts and juleps, for reducing powders into boluses, pills, or electaries, &c. and, of this fort, is the present simple syrup.

SYRUPUS EX ALLIO. SYRUP OF GARLICK.

Take four ounces of garlick, fliced; half an ounce of ginger, bruised; and half a pint of

boiling water.

Macerate them in a close vessel for twelve hours, then add four ounces of our carminative water; after due infusion, add to the clear strained liquor twice its weight of the whitest sugar, so as to make it into a syrup without boiling.

In humoural afthmas, and oppressions of the breast, this medicine is of considerable efficacy;

for

for it attenuates tough, viscid phlegm, and promotes expectoration. But in thin acrid catarrhs, spitting of blood, and in warm, sanguine constitutions it is improper. A large spoonful of it may be occasionally taken at any time, especially at night going to rest.

SYRUPUS EX ALTHÆA.

SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOWS.

Take four ounces of fresh marshmallow roots, sliced; liquorice, and English maidenhair, dried, each one ounce; white sugar, four pounds;

water, one gallon.

Boil the water with the marshmallow roots to four pints, adding, towards the end, the liquorice and maidenhair; then strain out the decoction, and suffer it to rest for some time. Pour off the clear liquor from the sediment, and boil it with the sugar over a gentle fire, to the consistence of a syrup. This syrup supplies likewise the place of the pectoral syrup.

SYRUPUS AURANTIORUM CORTICUM.

SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take a pint of the infusion of orange-peel; and twice its weight of double-refined sugar powdered, so as to make a syrup without boiling.

This is a very elegant, agreeable and some-

down or our and

what stomachic fyrup.

and to engine may be seemade for syrupus

SYI

mad

into

the

per

for

tin

fro

alo

SY

pi

ea di

fi

A

rohs,

on-

it

d,

;

0

T

1

SYRUPUS BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

SYRUP OF THE BALSAM OF PERU.

Take fifteen ounces of the fimple fyrup, just made, and warm from the fire; and one ounce of the tincture of Peruvian balfam.

When the fyrup has grown almost cold, stir into it the tincture, by little at a time, agitating them well together, till perfectly united.

This fyrup is well accommodated for nice persons, who cannot take the balsam in other forms: in regard to its virtues, see the foregoing tincture of Peruvian balsam. It may be taken from half an ounce to an ounce or more, either alone, or mixed.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLORUM.

SYRUP OF CLOVE-JULY-FLOWERS.

Take of clove-july-flowers, fresh, and their heels cut off, one pound; boiling water, three pints.

Macerate them for a night, in a glass or glazed earthern vessel: then strain off the liquor, and dissolve therein twice the weight of double-refined sugar, so as to make a syrup without boiling.

This fyrup is chiefly valued for its agreeable flavour, and fine red colour.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take fix drams of saffron, and a pint of boiling water.

Let

Let them infuse till cold, and then add half a pint of mountain wine. Digest for some days, and strain. To the strained liquor without pressing, add a double weight of the whitest sugar, powdered, that it may become a syrup without boiling.

This is a pleasant cordial syrup; and imparts a most beautiful colour to draughts and juleps. It may be taken from two drams to an ounce.

SYRUPUS CYDONIORUM.

SYRUP OF QUINCES.

Take of the depurated juice of quinces, three pints; cinnamon one dram; cloves, and ginger, each half a dram; red-port wine, one pint; double-refined sugar, nine pounds.

Digest the juice with the spices six hours, in a heat of ashes, then add the wine, and strain the liquor off; and afterwards dissolve in it the sugar,

fo as to make a fyrup.

This is taken from the London Dispensatory, and is a very grateful, cordial restringent; a spoonful or two of which may be taken in some kind of loosenesses, and disorders of the stomach.

SYRUPUS KERMESINUS. SYRUP OF KERMES.

Take fix ounces (in weight) of kermes juice; fpirituous cinnamon water, and damask-rose water, of each an ounce and a half; and three ounces of double-refined sugar.

Mix all together, and with a bath-heat dissolve the sugar, and make a syrup without boiling, which which the T med

med chil to t

\$Y

fyr

c 7

ing jul ab or

. .

lil

fi

which must be strained, and shook or stirred at

the time of using. and he was an manning of

p

This is a cordial and strengthening pleasant medicine, and is often prescribed for pregnant and child-bed women. It may be taken from one to three drams or more at a time.

SYRUPUS E SUCCO LIMONUM.

SYRUP OF LEMON-JUICE.

Take a pint of lemon juice depurated, and two pounds of double-refined fugar.

Dissolve the sugar in a bath-heat, and make a syrup according to art without boiling.

In the like manner are prepared,

SYRUPUS E SUCCO MORORUM.

SYRUP OF MULBERRIES.

SYRUPUS E SUCCO FRUCTUS RUBI IDÆI.

SYRUP OF RASPBERRIES.

These three syrups are very grateful and cooling; and may be taken at pleasure in draughts, juleps, decoctions, &c. for quenching thirst, abating heat, &c. in bilious or inflammatory disorders. They are likewise frequently used in linctuses and gargarisms.

SYRUPUS E MECONIO.

SYRUP OF MECONIUM, OR DIACODIUM.

Take of white poppy-heads, dried and cleared from the feeds, fourteen ounces; water, two gallons.

H

Slice

Slice and bruife the poppies very well, and infuse them in the two gallons of boiling water for a night: then boil away the water till only about one third part of the liquor remains, which will be almost entirely foaked up by the poppies, often flirring them that they may not burn, Then strongly press out the decoction, and boil it down to about a pint and a half: strain it whilst hot, first through a sieve, and afterwards through a fine woollen cloth; and fet it by for a night, that the fæces may fubfide. Next morning pour off the liquor clear, and boil it with two pounds of double-refined fugar, until the whole comes to the weight of three pounds, or a little more, that it may become a fyrup of a just consistence.

In no fyrup, is it of so much consequence, that all the circumstances in the directions be exactly followed, as in this: for it is a medicine of such importance, that it ought to be made as near as possible, always to one and the same standard: as the sugar must be united to the decoction by boiling, a less quantity than according to the general rule is directed. The dose of this valuable syrup to children is from one to two or three drams, and to adults from half an ounce to an ounce and upwards, for obtunding and incrassiating acrimonious humours, easing pain,

procuring reft, &c.

00:16

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI. SYRUP OF WILD POPPIES.

Take a pound of the fresh slowers of wildpoppy, and two pints of boiling water. d

fi

7

fi

t

C

to

n

Infuse them for a night. The next day pour off and press out; and, after the fæces have sub-sided, with an equal weight of double-refined sugar, boil it into a syrup according to art.

This has fometimes been prescribed in disorders of the breast, such as coughs, spitting of blood, pleurisies, &c. but little can be expected

from fuch helps.

SYRUPUS ROSARUM SOLUTIVUS.

SOLUTIVE SYRUP OF ROSES.

Take a pound of fresh damask roses bruised,

and a pint and a half of boiling water.

Infuse for a night, then strain and press out. To the clear liquor add an equal weight of white sugar, and boil it into a syrup. This syrup may likewise be made from the liquor remaining after the distillation of rose water, depurated from its sæces.

This is a pleasant mild purging syrup for children, and may be given from half a spoonful to a spoonful; and in costive habits of body, it may likewise be a useful laxative for adults.

SYRUPUS SCILLITICUS.

SYRUP OF SQUILLS.

Take of vinegar of squills, a pint and a half; cinnamon, ginger, of each an ounce; double-re-fined sugar, three pounds and a half.

Steep the spices in the vinegar for three days, and, when strained, make the syrup by adding

the fugar.

SYRUPUS

This is added from the college, as a necessary alternative for oxymel of squills, in subjects where honey is offensive. A spoonful or two may be taken for attenuating viscid phlegm, and promoting expectoration.

SYRUPUS E SPINA CERVINA.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take a gallon of the juice of ripe buckthornberries clarified by subsiding, and eight pounds of white sugar.

Boil them with a gentle fire to the confisence

of a fyrup.

This is a strong but unpleasant cathartic, briskly purging serous watery humors, and is therefore good in dropsies, &c. The dose is from half an ounce to two ounces.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

SYRUP OF TOLU BALSAM.

Take fifteen ounces of the simple syrup, just made, and warm from the fire, and one ounce of the tincture of the balsam of Tolu.

When the fyrup has grown almost cold, stir into it the tincture by little at a time, agitating them well together, till perfectly mixed. The mixture is then to be kept in the heat of a waterbath until the spirit has exhaled.

In regard of its virtues, see the tinctura tolutana. It may be taken alone from half an ounce

to an ounce and upwards.

SYRUPUS

OL

it

fy

it

of

tv

m

in

This

SYRUPUS VIOLARUM.

SYRUP OF VIOLETS.

Take a pound of fresh violet-flowers, and four

pints of boiling water.

Steep the flowers all night in a glazed earthen vessel: then pour off the liquor, and strain without pressing the flowers. Add afterwards twice its weight of double-refined fugar, and make a fyrup according to art without boiling.

This fyrup is of an agreeable flavour, and an elegant blue colour; and as it is gently laxative, it is frequently given to children in the quantity of a spoonful or two, to open and cool their

bodies.

To taction and SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Take a pint of the infusion of ginger, and two pounds of double-refined fugar, in powder.

Diffolve the fugar in a bath-heat, or over the most gentle fire, that it may become a fyrup

without boiling.

This, as it is lightly impregnated with the aromatic flavour and virtues of the ginger, is a moderately warm stomachic and carminative fyrup; a spoonful or two of which may be occafionally taken alone, or made use of for sweetening draughts, juleps, &c.

Oxymen or Serings.

HONEYS AND OXYMELS.

MEL ROSACEUM.

HONEY OF ROSES.

Take of red rose-buds, freed from the heels, and hastily dried, ten drams; boiling water, one pint; clarified honey, a pound and a half.

Steep the roses in the water for some hours, then strain off the liquor, and add the honey,

and boil them to a due confistence.

This is frequently prescribed in gargarisms, &c. as a cooling detergent, for ulcerations and inflammations of the mouth and throat.

MEL SOLUTIVUM.

SOLUTIVE HONEY.

Take a pound of fresh damask roses bruised; two ounces of sena; half an ounce of cumminseeds; ginger bruised, and salt of tartar, of each two drams; and sour pints of boiling water.

Infuse for a night: then strain and press out, and afterwards gently boil the liquor with six pounds of honey into the consistence of liquid honey.

This is chiefly used in emollient and laxative

in antenna su

glyfters.

OXYMEL SCILLITICUM.

OXYMEL OF SQUILLS.

Take of clarified honey, three pounds; vinegar of fquills, two pints.

Boil ration afth about three be godran

wat

it n

fyrbe be vin ear the

by ing as pre cooking

tor

Boil them in an earthen, or stone vessel, with

a gentle fire, to the confistence of a syrup.

This is an useful aperient, detergent, expectorating and cooling preparation; and in humoural asthmas, coughs, &c. and where thick phlegm abounds, it is a medicine of eminent service. The dose, as an emetic, is from one, to two or three ounces; but for other intentions, it should be given only from one to two, or at most three drams, in cinnamon or some other aromatic water, in order to prevent any nausea or sickness it might otherwise create.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE OXYMEL.

Take of clarified honey, two pounds; vinegar,

one pint.

Boil them as above to the confishence of a fyrup. In all oxymels a metalline vessel must be avoided, lest it should be corroded by the vinegar; neither should they be boiled in glazed earthern vessels (but in earthen or stone) since their glazing is procured (as Dr. Lewis observes) by a vitrisication of lead; and vinegar, by a boiling heat, may corrode so much of vitrisied lead, as to receive from it noxious qualities. This preparation, tho' simple, is an agreeable, mild, cooling, saponaceous, detergent, and attenuating medicine. It is often used in cooling, detergent gargarisms, and sometimes as an expectorant.

Asia Asia scott so reduce to a more list

POWDERS.

PULVIS ANGINOSUS.

uroi constanti a l'oceani-es

Powder for a Sore-Throat.

Take fix drams of cream of tartar, and two drams of the purest nitre.

Mix, and make a powder.

A little of this is to be frequently held in the mouth, and gently swallowed, after bleeding and purging, if necessary. It is good in inflammations in the throat, and many times more effectual than gargles.

PULVIS ANTACIDUS.

ANTACID POWDER.

Take two drams of magnefia alba, and one fcruple of cinnabar of antimony.

Mix, and make a powder.

This is a pretty medicine for children, for preventing or removing many disorders they are liable to from a redundance of acid humours in the first passages; and is preserable, on account of its laxative quality, to the common absorbents. The dose is from ten to twenty grains, more or less, twice a day.

PULVIS ANTILYSSUS.

POWDER AGAINST THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

baccoits : said odr rails sldikog

Take of ash-coloured ground liverwort, two ounces; black pepper, one ounce.

Beat them together into a powder.

ev 2. and to one one that

Take of native, and factitious cinnabar, each twenty-four grains, and fixteen grains of musk.

Mix, and make an exceeding fine powder for one dose, to be taken in a small tea-cupfull of arrack, rum, or brandy.

A made upon them. A

The first of these powders is strongly recommended by Doctor Mead who had great experience of its good effects; and some years ago he published and dispersed a printed paper containing the method of cure, which he had in many instances constantly found successful. In this paper, the directions were to the following effect: " Let the patient be blooded nine or ten ounces; " and afterwards take a dram and a half of the of powder every morning fasting, for four morn-" ings fuccessively, in half a pint of cows milk warm. After these four doses are taken, the of patient must go into the cold bath, or a cold " fpring or river every morning fasting for a " month; he must be dipt all over, but not stay " in (with his head above water) longer than " half a minute, if the water be very cold: after this he must go in three times a week for " a fortnight longer."

e

The fecond, which was brought from Tonquin by Sir George Cobb, of Somersetshire, Baronet, is faid to be an infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog. The patient is ordered to take the powder as above directed, as foon as possible after the bite; a second dose of the same must be repeated thirty days after; and a third may be taken in thirty days more. But if the fymptoms of madness appear on the person, he must take one of the above doses immediately, and a fecond an hour after; and, if wanted, a third must be given a few hours after that. This medicine, it is faid, has been given to great numbers with fuccess, and that Sir George himfelf cured two persons who had the symptoms of madness upon them. As this recipe is calculated for adults, it must be proportionably lessened for children according to their age.

PULVIS ARI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ARUM.

Take of arum-root, fresh dried, and canella alba, each two ounces; vitriolated tartar, two drams.

Beat them into a powder, which must be kept

in a close vessel.

In relaxations and weaknesses of the stomach, accompanied with a surcharge of viscid humors, and in cold scorbutic, and rheumatic disorders, it is a useful medicine. The dose is from a scruple to a dram, two or three times a day, in any proper vehicle.

PULVIS

pos

tim

ten

ma

and

to

PI

mo

til

th

de

or

go

or D

an

be

lil

PULVIS ARTHRITICUS.

ARTHRITIC POWDER.

Take one ounce of the refin of guaiacum, powdered, and half an ounce of cinnabar of antimony prepared.

Mix them well together.

The title of the medicine denotes its chief intention to be against the gout; besides which it may be justly esteemed very useful in scorbutic and epileptic cases. The dose is from a scruple to a dram, twice or thrice a day.

PULVIS ARTHRITICUS DOVERI.

Dover's ARTHRITIC POWDER.

Take an ounce of opium, salt-petre, and tartar vitriolated, each four ounces; ipecacoanha, one

ounce; liquorice, one ounce.

Put the falt-petre and tartar into a red-hot mortar (or crucible) flirring them with a spoon till they have done flaming. Then powder them very fine; after that flice in your opium; grind these to a powder, and then mix the other pow-The dose is from forty to fixty ders with these. or seventy grains in a glass of white wine posset, going to bed. Cover up warm, and drink a quart or three pints of the posset-drink while sweating. Dover highly extols it in violent fits of the gout, and orders his patient, after taking it, to keep in bed till noon next day; and fays this remedy may be taken once a week, or once a month. I have known a medicine of this kind of fingular benefit likewife, in an anafarcous or subcutaneous dropfy, by the profuse sweat it has procured.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS COMMUNIS.

COMMON PURGING POWDER.

Take an ounce and a half of jalap root; half an ounce of the crystals of tartar; and two drams of ginger.

Mix, and make a powder.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS IRINUS.

PURGING POWDER WITH ORRIS.

Take of jalap, and florentine orris root, each fix drams; crystals of tartar, half an ounce; and two drams of ginger.

Mix, and make a powder.

These are very cheap and efficacious medicines to the purpose signified by their title. They are admirable purges in dropsical, and cachectic habits; for they powerfully attenuate viscous juices, and evacuate them sometimes surprizingly by the intestinal canal. The crystals and ginger are well contrived as correctors of the jalap, in order to obviate any flatulencies it might create in tender bowels.

The dose of the former is from a scruple to half a dram or a dram; and of the latter from half a dram to a dram or upwards.

PULVIS CARMINATIVUS.

CARMINATIVE POWDER.

Take of aniseed, caraway, and sweet fennelseeds, each two drams; nutmegs, and ginger, each one dram.

Mix, and make a powder.

This

pl

ef

to

cl

g

This is a warm and good medicine for the purpose specified by the title; and may be used for expelling flatulencies arising from indigestion, especially those to which hypochondriac and hysteric persons are subject. The dose is from one to two scruples twice, thrice, or oftener in a day. It is good likewise in the gripes of young children.

PULVIS E CERUSA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CERUSSE.

Take two ounces of cerusse; sarcocol, and gum arabic, of each half an ounce.

Mix, and make a powder.

This is employed only for external purposes, in collyria, lotions, and injections, against inflammations, and for repelling acrimonious humours. The proportion of this powder is about a dram to four ounces of rose, elder, or common water.

PULVIS E CHELIS COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND CLAW POWDER.

Take of the tips of crabs claws, prepared, four ounces; oyster shells prepared, two ounces.

Mix them together.

s,

er

n

to

m

-1-

nis

This cheap absorbent powder is equally valuable, as a medicine, with the more costly compounded crabs claw and bezoardic powders of the shops. The dose of this preparation may be from a scruple to a dram, whenever acidities abound in the stomach and intestines. The general custom of giving these absorbents in all fevers,

is, in my opinion, somewhat absurd; it being a practice built upon a wrong foundation: however in these cases it would, perhaps, be better to have them prepared, or levigated with juice of lemons instead of water.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ. COMPOSITUS.

o Erones twice, thries, or oftenerist a div

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take three ounces of the above compound elaw-powder, and one ounce of contrayerva-root in powder.

Mix them together.

This is a mild cordial, alexipharmac, and diaphoretic medicine; and may be taken from tengrains to half a dram or two scruples, with proper dilution, every fourth, sixth, or eighth hour, according to the exigency of the case. In low fevers, where the vis vitæ is weak, and a diaphoresis to be promoted, snake-root, saffron, castor, &c. may be occasionally added.

PULVIS DENTIFRICUS.

POWDER TO CLEANSE THE TEETH.

Take fix drams of crystals of tartar; choice myrrh, three drams, and one dram of dragons blood.

Mix, and make a powder.

. Hi

he dede of this attendance even believed to a ctum, whenever addition admired amount and earth its. This get war

Provide the an electricity of the privile PULVIS

fug

2 0

tra

ha

me

the

pro

as is

for

PI

dr

" elegenship is untheire nin da the off

PULVIS DIURETICUS. Diuretic Powder.

Take nitre, and calcined egg shells, of each two drams; salt of amber, two scruples; whitest sugar the weight of all the other ingredients.

Mix, and make a powder.

The title of this composition expresses its medical intentions. The dose is from a scruple to a dram.

PULVIS EPILEPTICUS.

EPILEPTIC POWDER.

Take of wild valerian root, one ounce; contrayerva-root, and virginian snake-root, of each half an ounce.

Mix, and make a powder.

The title of this composition also, denotes its medical virtue. The crabs claws that were in the Pharmacopæia Domestica Nova, are here properly omitted, because that article or others of the same class, may be added extemporaneously as occasion may require. The dose for children is from a few grains to a scruple or more, and for adults from half a dram to a dram and upwards.

PULVIS FEBRIFUGUS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL FEBRIFUGE POWDER.

Take four grains of emetic tartar, and one dram fixteen grains of the calx of antimony.

Mix them well together, and make a powder.

The

The dose of this powder, in inflammatory fevers, after bleeding and a gentle cooling purgative, is from five to ten grains, in thin syrup or the like, every fix, eight, or ten hours for a few doses only; or sometimes a scruple, or half a dram, or at most two scruples of the unwashed calx of antimony may be taken for a dose. Some order the emetic tartar to be given, from half a grain to two grains, with a little of the calx of antimony to increase its bulk, at the distance of twenty-four hours, for two or three times. Diluting antiphlogistic liquors should be plentifully taken, such as barley-water, a decoction of apples, lemonade, water-gruel, thin weak whey, and the like.

This composition, with the occasional addition of four, five, or fix grains of calomel (more or less) is an easy substitute for, and is at least equal to, James's or any other fever powder.

PULVIS HYDRAGOGUS.

HYDRAGOGUE POWDER.

Take gamboge, jalap, rhubarb, crystals of

tartar, and ginger, of each two drams.

Let the gamboge and crystals of tartar be very well rubbed together in a mortar, for some time; then add the other ingredients in fine powder,

and mix them all together.

This is an admirable good medicine for the purpose its title expresses; and there cannot be a better collected out of the materia medica, that is not rougher and less safe, tho' this will work briskly enough. It wonderfully brings down the swellings in dropsies, and cachectic constitutions;

and

and

obf

ble

one

tio

roc

COL

OU

as

ar

2

W

m

fh

0

2

of wool five grains.

and it is also a good purge in the jaundice or any obstructions of the viscera, which require forcible means to dislodge them. The dose is from one to two scruples or more, in robust constitutions, in a glass of white wine.

PULVIS JAPONICUS.

Take tell of from dietaird, briefs, and waite

JAPONIC POWDER.

Take Japan earth, cinnamon, and tormentilroot, of each two ounces; gum arabic, and red coral prepared, of each one ounce.

Make all into a powder.

TV

r-

up

a

ed

e.

m

he

ee

be

C-

in

n

or

of

y

,

e

S

PULVIS JAPONICUS CUM OPIO.

Af x, and make a pewder for one dole,

JAPONIC POWDER WITH OPIUM.

Take of the foregoing japonic powder, one ounce; and of strained opium a little dried, so as to render it easily pulverable, eight grains.

Mix them well together.

One grain of opium is contained in a dram

and one grain of this powder.

This is a warm, glutinous aftringent, and is a good remedy in diarrhœas, and other diforders, where medicines of this class are proper. In its influence upon fluxes, the opium has no small share, as may be well conceived from the virtues of that drug. The dose is from a scruple to half a dram or two scruples.

differ there to white bearing at I

PULVIS MENAGOGUS. MENAGOGUE POWDER.

#1111W-10 STATE

Take rust of iron prepared, myrrh, and white fugar, of each ten grains; saffron, three grains; aromatic species, two grains; and one drop of oil of savin.

Mix, and make a powder for one dose.

2.

Take black hellebore-root, and white fugar, of each ten grains; falt of amber, and faffron, of each five grains.

Mix, and make a powder for one dose.

PULVIS & MYRRHA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MYRRH.

Take an ounce of myrrh; dried leaves of rue and pennyroyal, affafetida, and russia castor, of each half an ounce.

Make all into a powder, 10 30 1419 31

The medical intentions of the two former powders are sufficiently expressed by the title. As it has been already shewed where the steel and where the hellebore compositions are most suitable, we shall only observe in general, that in all obstructions of the menses, and the proper uterine discharges, these will be of eminent service, whether to single or child-bearing persons. The compound powder of myrrh is likewise a good menagogue, antihysteric, uterine medicine, and may be given in any proper vehicle, or made into

into three

P

T cinn faffre

H tates men

> ruvi thre

190

hab

- 1

PU

and

a d

into a bolus, from a scruple to a dram, two or three times a day.

PULVIS AD PARTUM.

POWDER TO PROMOTE DELIVERY.

Take half an ounce of borax; russia castor, cinnamon, and myrrh, of each two drams; saffron, and savine, of each a dram.

Mix, and make a powder.

te

of

Half a dram or a dram of this powder facilitates the birth, and promotes the lochia and menses.

PULVIS ROBORANS.

STRENGTHENING POWDER.

Take styptic powder, hard extract of the Peruvian bark, of each ten grains; salt of steel, three grains; one drop of oil of cinnamon, and one scruple of fine sugar.

Mix, and make a powder for one dofe, in law habits, debilities of the nervous system, and the

weaknesses peculiar to either fex.

PULVIS E SENA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENA.

Take of sena, and crystals of tartar, of each an ounce; two drams of scammony; cloves, and ginger, of each one dram.

Powder the scammony by itself, the rest jointly,

and then mix them all together.

The dose of this cathartic powder is from half a dram to a dram.

PULVIS

to a boles, from a figure to a dram, two

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS.

SNEEZING POWDER.

Take the dried leaves of asarabacca, of marjoram, marum syriacum, and white helleboreroot, of each equal weights.

Beat them all together into a powder.

This is a powerful errhine, and superior to most of those usually sold under the name of herb snuffs.

PULVIS AD STRUMAS.

POWDER AGAINST THE KING'S EVIL.

Take of burnt sponge, two drams; of our antimonial ethiops, resin of guaiacum, sal ammoniac, each one dram.

Mix, and make them all into a powder.

In scrophulous disorders, glandular obstructions, and in that tumor in the throat, called a bronchoccle, half a dram or a dram of this powder may be taken twice or thrice a day, with a draught of equal parts of lime water, and a decoction of the woods mixed together.

PULVIS STYPTICUS.

STYPTIC POWDER.

Take of alum, half an ounce; dragons blood, two drams.

Mix them into a powder.

PULVIS

The dose is from five grains to a scruple twice or thrice a day.

PUI

ten de earth

T and cont

PU

C ó

drie R

use ries espection The mon

tin

PULVIS E SUCCINO COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF AMBER.

Take prepared amber, gum arabic, of each ten drams; juice of hypocistis, balaustines, japan earth, of each five drams; of olibanum, half an ounce, and one dram of strained opium.

Reduce them all into a powder.

2-

to

of

This is taken from the London Dispensatory, and is a very useful astringent. Forty grains contain one grain of opium.

PULVIS E TRAGACANTHA COMPOSITUS.

der troop for erant out frontle

COMPOUND POWDER OF GUM TRAGACANTH.

Take of gum tragacanth, marshmallow root dried, and double refined sugar, each one ounce.

Reduce them all into a powder.

This is a mild demulcent powder, and is of use in hectic cases, tickling coughs, and stranguries; and to soften and heal internal injuries, especially in the kidneys and urinary passages, &c. The dose is from half a dram to two drams or more.

PULVIS VERMIFUGUS. VERMIFUGE POWDER.

Take prepared coraline, rhubarb, worm-feed, tin reduced into fine powder, of each half an ounce.

Make them into a powder.

PULVIS

PULVIS

PULVIS VERMIFUGUS PURGANS.

PURGING VERMIFUGE POWDER.

Take rhubarb, scammony, calomel, of each two drams; double-refined sugar, the weight of all the rest.

Mix them well together, and make a powder.

The virtues of these powders are known by their titles. Fifteen grains, a scruple or more of the first may be given to children morning and evening for some days; and of the purging powder from ten grains to a scruple once or twice a week. The dose of this last powder to an adult, is one dram.

AROMATIC SPECIES.

Take of cinnamon two ounces; ginger, and long pepper, of each one ounce.

Beat them together into a powder.

This hot, spicy composition is very useful in cold phlegmatic constitutions, for warming the stone of the viscera, and in nauseas, vomiting, heartburn, &c. The dose is from ten grains to a scruple or half a dram.

BULVIS VERMIPUGUE

HERE WOLLSUE TOWN DREE

Take prepared combine, thisburg, worm feed, in reduced into fine powers, of each ball at

TROCHES.

934

one

oun

the

oui

ou

tro

T

of

an

TROCHISCI CATARREALES,

T R O C H E S.

der; gun engeranta in powder, one oaner

TROCHISCI BECHICI

TROCHES FOR A COUGH.

Take four ounces of the extract of liquorice; one pound of double-refined fugar; and half an ounce of Florentine orris root powdered.

With the mucilage of gum tragacanth form them into troches according to art.

TROCHISCI CARDIALGICI.

CARDIALGIC TROCHES.

Take fix ounces of magnefia alba; three ounces of double-refined fugar; and half an ounce of cardamom-feeds, powdered.

Mix them well together, and form them into troches with mucilage of gum tragaganth.

TROCHISCI CARMINATIVI.

CARMINATIVE TROCHES.

Take the yellow part of seville orange peels, dried and powdered, and caraway seeds powdered, of each half an ounce; zedoary root in powder, and aromatic species, of each two drams; and fix ounces of double-refined sugar.

With the mucilage of gum tragacanth, (extracted with pepper-mint water) form troches ac-

cording to art.

S.

ch of

of

h

7-

t,

d

TRO-

4

TROCHISCI CATARRHALES,

aga

pro

lity

ad

ma

cra

25

bo

ac

w

T

th

& tic

th

an

ea

0

2

n

TROCHES FOR A CATARRH.

Take a pound of double-refined fugar in powder; gum tragacanth in powder, one ounce; Florentine orris root in powder, three drams; opium strained half a dram; and a scruple of essential oil of caraway-seeds.

Mix them well together, and reduce them to a paste with a sufficient quantity of the mucilage of gum tragacanth: then form troches to be

dried with a gentle heat according to art.

TROCHISCI E SULPHURE. TROCHES OF SULPHUR.

Take two ounces of flowers of sulphur washed,

and fix ounces of double-refined fugar.

Beat them together, and by gradually adding fome mucilage of quince-feeds, form them into troches.

TROCHISCI E TERRA JAPONICA.

TROCHES OF JAPAN EARTH.

Take japan earth, and gum arabic, of each an ounce, and four ounces of double-refined fugar in powder.

Beat them together, and with a little rose water

and aromatic frecie

make them into troches.

The first of these compositions is an agreeable pectoral for what its title expresses, and may be taken at pleasure. The second is calculated against

against that uneasy sensation at the stomach, improperly called the heart burn; in which it oftentimes gives immediate relief, by its antacid quality, in abforbing and neutralizing the acid juices that occasion this disorder; and it has this farther advantage over the common troches or lozenges made use of for this purpose, that being prepared with magnefia instead of chalk, oyster-shells, and crabs-claws, &c. it keeps the body open; whereas the common lozenges compounded of the above, or other common absorbents united with acids, compose therewith astringent concretes, which consequently will produce costiveness. The carminative and catarrhal troches express their medical intentions by the titles: the first for expelling flatulences arising from indigestion, &c. the fecond are chiefly used in catarrhs and tickling coughs, in order to inspissate and dry up the sharp rheums that occasion those complaints, and frequently endanger a consumption: half an ounce of this last composition contains nearly a grain of opium. The troches of fulphur are prettily contrived as a medicine for the piles, and a sweetener of the blood in cutaneous, and the less scorbutic complaints. The troches of japan earth are of confiderable fervice in catarrhal coughs, thin acrid defluxions, diarrhœas, fpitting of blood, &c. and for these purposes, as they are flowly and gradually received into the flomach, as this form occasions them to be, they produce much better effects, than if an equal quantity was taken down at once.

0

active of the section of the section

PILLS.

PILULÆ ÆTHIOPICÆ. ETHIOPIC PILLS.

Take of pure quickfilver, one dram and a half; precipitated fulphur of antimony, refin of guaia-

cum, and Spanish soap, each one dram.

Grind the quickfilver with the refin and foap, in a glass mortar, until the mercurial globules entirely disappear; then add the sulphur of antimony, with as much simple syrup as is sufficient to form the mixture into a pilular mass, which is to be made into sixty pills.

These pills are an useful alterative both in cutaneous and venereal disorders; of which, from one to four may be taken every night and morning, the patient keeping moderately warm during the whole time that this course is continued.

PILULÆ ANTIVENEREÆ. ANTIVENEREAL PILLS.

Take of mercurius dulcis prepared, camphire, refin of guaiacum, each one dram; Wilson's purging antimony, half a dram; oil of fassafras, fifteen drops; mucilage of gum arabic, as much as is sufficient to reduce them into a mass, which is to be formed into thirty pills; one, two, or three

three of which are to be taken every night and morning, drinking half a pint of a decoction of the woods, or farfaparilla made warm, after each dose: the same quantity of decoction may likewise be drank once or twice in the day besides.

2.

Take of mercurius dulcis, and precipitated fulphur of antimony, each five grains; focotorine aloes, fifteen grains; balfamic fyrup, as much as is fufficient.

Make them into five pills, for as many doses,

to be taken night and morning.

3.

Take of mercurius dulcis, or calomel, two grains; precipitated sulphur of antimony, and the yellow mercurial emetic, of each one grain; conserve of orange peel, as much as is necessary to make them into a pill, to be taken every night going to bed.

Half a grain or a grain of strained opium may

be occasionally added to the pill.

4.

Take one dram of aloes; calomel, and precipitated sulphur of antimony, each a scruple; yellow mercurial emetic, and thebaic extract, each ten grains; oil of caraway seeds, ten drops; balsamic syrup, as much as is sufficient.

Mix them together, and form them into twenty pills; one of which is to be taken every night

and morning as above.

RIUUII

5.

Take of coralline mercury, or, the yellow mercurial emetic, and thebaic extract, of each one scruple; mucilage of gum arabic, as much as is sufficient. Make them into twenty pills, one of which is to be taken every night, or night and morning as above.

6.

Take of calcined mercury, commonly called præcipitate per se, twelve grains; thebaic extract, fix grains; the London philonium, as much as will make them into a mass to be formed into twelve pills, for as many doses.

One of these pills may be taken every night,

or night and morning, as above.

PILULÆ AROMATICÆ.

AROMATIC PILLS.

Take of focotorine aloes, three drams; gum guaiacum, two drams; aromatic species, and bal-sam of Peru, each one dram; and a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange peel to make the whole into a mass.

First rub the aromatic species with the balsam, then add the powdered aloes, and afterwards the guaiacum; when these things are well mixed together, drop in the syrup by little and little at a time, so as to unite them into an uniform mass

for pills.

This is a warm, opening, stomachic, and nervous composition, promoting perspiration, and all the natural secretions. Ten or twelve grains of these pills may be taken twice a day as an alterative and deobstruent, for some time; but half a dram or more may be taken as a gentle purgative, at night going to rest. ei

fa

m

I

PILULÆ ASTRINGENTES.

ASTRINGENT PILLS.

Take extract of Peruvian bark, and balfam of Tolu, of each one dram; yellow refin, two scruples; alum, one scruple; essential oil of mint, eight drops; oil of cinnamon, four drops; balfamic syrup, a sufficient quantity to form them into a mass for pills.

The title of this composition sufficiently expresses its medical intention. Four middling pills may be taken twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMMUNES.

COMMON CATHARTIC PILLS.

Take of the best aloes, scammony, and extract of jalap, each one dram; essential oil of caraway seeds, twelve drops; extract of liquorice, or honey, enough to form a mass for pills.

The dose is from ten grains to half a dram, or more.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ MITIORES.

THE MILDER CATHARTIC PILLS.

Take extract of jalap, powdered rhubarb, of each one dram; nitre, and vitriolated tartar, of each half a dram; oil of caraway feeds, eight drops; and with a sufficient quantity of solutive syrup of roses, make a pilular mass.

The dose is from a scruple to half a dram, or two scruples.

The modern practice, having, in general, juffly expunged the hot draftic purges, which tear and rend the constitution in so violent a manner, the first of these compositions is offered as a succedaneum for the old pills ex duobus, and cochia of the shops; and though it is not so strong and irritating a cathartic as the colocynth purgatives are, yet it is fufficiently powerful in all cases, and at the same time very safe. For my own part, I think, that as coloquintida is indued with fuch acrid powers, it ought never to be given inwardly in substance. The second is cooling and diuretic, as well as gently purgative, which can scarce be said of any other pill; and therefore in virulent gonorrhæas, &c. is a very proper medicine.

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ. DEOBSTRUENT PILLS.

Take two drams of Rufus's pills; gum ammoniacu:n, guaiacum, extract of black hellebore, rust of iron prepared, and vitriolated tartar, of each one dram; aromatic species, balsam of Peru, of each half a dram.

Beat them into a proper mass for pills, with

folutive fyrup of roses.

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ NERVINÆ.

NERVOUS DEOBSTRUENT PILLS.

Take of the above deobstruent pills, and gum

pills, each one dram.

Mix, and make them into twenty-four pills, four of which may be taken two or three times a day. 22

The

ftri

in

the

gre

ter

or

ing

VII

d

The first of these pills is a powerful deobstruent composition, and is therefore of great use
in almost all chronic disorders from obstructions:
they keep the body moderately open, and will do
great service in hypochondriac complaints. If
ten pills are formed from a dram of the mass, four
or five of them should be taken every night going to bed, for a month together at least. The
virtues of the last may be known by the title.

PILULÆ E GAMBOGIA. GAMBOGE PILLS.

Take gamboge, socotorine aloes, gum ammoniacum, scammony, of each two drams; salt of tartar, and essential oil of juniper berries, of each one dram; syrup of buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.

Beat them into a mais.

This is a strong cathartic, purging both upwards and downwards, and proves an excellent hydragogue as well in anasarcous, as ascitical dropsies. The dose is to a scruple or half a dram.

GUM PILLS.

Take gum ammoniacum, asafetida, galbanum, myrrh, opoponax, and sagapenum, of each half an ounce.

With fyrup of saffron beat them all together into a mass.

These are good menagogue, hypochondriac, and hysteric pills; and may be taken from fifteen I 4 grains

grains to a scruple or half a dram, every night or oftener.

PILULÆ GUMMOSÆ APERIENTES.

OPENING GUM PILLS.

Take of the above gum pills, a dram and a

half; and half a dram of Rufus's pill.

Mix, and make them into twenty-four pills; four of which may be taken every night and morning.

PILULE MENAGOGE. MENAGOGUE PILLS.

ı.

Take of Rufus's pill, and borax, each one dram; fyrup of faffron, as much as is sufficient.

Make them into twenty-four pills, four of which are to be taken every night in bed, drinking a small draught of warm pennyroyal tea, or white wine and water after.

2.

Take rust of iron prepared, extract of gentian, and aromatic pill, of each one dram; syrup of orange peel, as much as is sufficient.

Make them into thirty-two pills, four of which

may be taken every night and morning.

3.

Take of rust of iron prepared, two drams; extract of savin, a dram and a half; aloes, one dram; rhubarb, saffron, and aromatic species, of each half a dram, syrup of orange peel, a sufficient quantity to form them into pills.

The title sufficiently shews the use and vir-

tues

tue

tak

til

If

di

tues of these pills. Four middling ones may be taken twice a day.

figure of the fibres, deplinies of the nerveds follow,

PILULÆ MERCURIALES. MERCURIAL PILLS.

I.

Take of quickfilver, five drams; Strasburgh turpentine, two drams; cathartic extract, a dram and a half.

Grind the quickfilver with the turpentine, until they are perfectly incorporated; then let the extract be beat up with this mixture into a mass. If the turpentine happens to be too thick, soften it with a little oil olive.

2.

Take of pure quickfilver, one ounce; thin honey, half an ounce; refin of guaiacum, half an ounce; rhubarb and scammony, each one dram; oil of sassafras, two drams.

Beat the whole into a mass according to art.

Eight or ten grains of these pills may be taken twice a day as alteratives, in scorbutic and venereal complaints, and in all other cases, where mercurials are indicated; but as purgatives, half a dram, two scruples, or more may be taken for a dose.

PILULÆ ROBORANTES.

STRENGTHENING PILLS.

Take of hard extract of Peruvian bark, one dram; yellow refin, two scruples; alum, and falt of steel, of each a scruple; oil of cinnamon, six drops; balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

1 5

VLOI

Mix

Mix, and make them into thirty pills; four of which may be taken three times a day, in a lax state of the sibres, debilities of the nervous system, fluor albus, and immoderate sanguineous or serous evacuations.

ma

of

ma

0

t

D

PILULÆ RUFI. Rufus's Pills.

Take of focotorine aloes, one ounce; myrrh, and faffron, each half an ounce.

Make them into a mass with syrup of fastron.

This, as an alterative, is a valuable medicine; and as such may be given from fix or eight to ten grains, twice a day for a confiderable time: as a cathartic, it may be taken from a scruple to half a dram or more, at night going to test. For its more particular virtues, see aloctic wine, and the clixir of alocs.

PILULÆ E SAGAPENO. PILES OF SAGAPENUM.

Take gum sagapenum and Spanish soap, of each two drams; simple syrup, as much as is necessary.

Mix them together, and make forty-eight

pills.

This composition is aperient and deobstruent, good for opening obstructions of the viscera, and in hysteric disorders arising from a deficiency of the uterine evacuations. It likewise deterges the pulmonary vessels, and consequently is of great use in asthmas, where the lungs are oppressed with tough viscid phlegm. Four of these pills may

may be taken thrice a day, drinking four ounces of an infusion of liquorice root, made after the manner of tea, after them.

OF

m,

fe-

ħ,

IT

lf

ts

e

PILULE SAPONACEE. SOAP PILLS.

Take of Spanish soap, (reduced to the consistence of pills, by beating it in a mortar with balsam of copaiba) one ounce; strained opium, and the essential oil of juniper berries, of each one dram.

Soften the opium with a little wine, and then beat it with the rest, till they are perfectly mixed.

Ten grains of this valuable opiate contain about one grain of opium.

PILULE SCILLITICE.

SQUILL PILLS.

Take of gum ammoniacum, two drams; fresh squills and ginger, powdered, of each one dram.

Beat them well together, and make twelve pills from each dram of the mass. They are stimulating, attenuating, and detergent, promote expectoration and urine; and are therefore of great service in assumas, dropsies, &c. Three or four of them may be taken twice a day, or oftener.

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ.

STOMACHIC PILLS.

Take of aromatic species, and extract of gentian, each one dram; soft extract of Peruvian bark, half a dram; elixir of aloes, as much as will reduce them into a mass.

Twelve grains or more made into pills, may be taken three times a day an hour before meals.

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ GUMMOSÆ.

STOMACHIC GUM PILLS.

Take extract of gentian, and gum pills, of each one dram; rhubarb, and aromatic species, of each half a dram; essential oil of mint, twelve drops; elixir of aloes, as much as will make pills.

Three or four middling pills may be taken twice a day, with a small draught of chamo-nile tea.

PILULÆ E STYRACE.

STORAX PILLS.

Take of strained storax, one ounce; fassron, half an ounce; and two drams and a half of strained opium.

Beat them diligently together, till they are perfectly mixed. If the dryness of any of the materials, should make it requisite, the opium

5

may

m

go

sastallar si

de l'interior la rational de

may be softened with a little wine; but in general that is not necessary; the saffron, when in good condition, being soft enough to beat into a mass with the rest without any such help. One grain of opium is contained in five grains and sour-sistens of a grain of this mass; and therefore it ought, in the extreme dose, not to exceed ten or twelve grains; the mean dose being generally sour or five. They are chiefly used against catarrhs, to thicken and dry up sharp tickling rheums, and prevent those coughs which proceed from them, and either threaten or attend a consumption.

to shemost ods easial some oils nautivi

entitles and a feet a affairing esta similar

Assembly of Direction of the same

point product of them, ton grant innert, for grains in the country to

This is an excellent exclining for the perpose

ama seliups do the exite

BUIDE

sett, mentag a contragale cole M

n-

an as

ay

re

f

BOLUSES.

rest be lodened with a limbe wine, but in goreal out so neconaceffury puter has an inviten ined cyclores, being fold carried to best into

BOLUSES.

House With the Court of this spate [-23] therefore it employ in size is employed.

BOLUS ARTHRITICUS. ARTHRITIC BOLUS.

Take of the cordial confection, one scruple; long pepper in powder, from five to ten or twelve grains; syrup of saffron, as much as is sufficient.

Make them into a bolus.

When the gout feizes the stomach or intestines, after procuring a stool or two with some warm purge, this bolus taken every five or six hours, with proper warm dilution, is a medicine of singular efficacy.

BOLUS ASTHMATICUS DIURETICUS.

ASTHMATIC DIURETIC BOLUS.

Take five or fix grains of fresh squills; compound powder of arum, ten grains; ginger, five grains; syrup of saffron, a sufficient quantity to make a bolus.

This is an excellent medicine for the purposes specified in the title. It may be taken twice a day, and in some cases oftener.

BOLUS ASTRINGENS

ASTRINGENT BOLUS

Take of nutmeg, one scruple; alum, four grains; fample fyrup, a fufficient quantity.

Make them into a bolus.

This is an admirable remedy in all diforders from relaxation. In uterine hamorrhages therefore, and other immoderate fecretions, it may be taken every four, five, or fix hours, along with some proper julep; &c.

BOLUS E BORACE.

BORAX BOLUS.

Take of almond foap, half a dram; of the pureft borax, from ten to fifteen grains; gum pills, ten grains; camphire, three grains; oil of caraway feeds, one drop; fimple fyrup, as much as is sufficient.

Mix, and make them into a bolus.

Boerhauve informs us that borax is a very wonderful falt, whose nature is not well known, and its hiftory confused, even in the best writers. It is much commended as a deobstruent. and used in the most obstinate diseases, as it acts partly by its wonderful stimulus, and partly by its attenuant power; and though the medical virtues of borax have not been fufficiently afcertained by experience, yet there are strong reasons to believe, that its virtues are much greater than they are in general supposed to be. This bolus may be taken twice or thrice a day.

BOLUS E CAMPHORA.

CAMPHIRE BOLUS.

Take of gum arabic, half a dram; nitre, ten grains; camphire, five grains; fyrup of marsh-mallows, as much as will make a bolus.

This is an excellent nephritic, antiphlogistic, and antiseptic medicament, and may be taken

two, three, or four times a day.

BOLUS CATHARTICUS.

PURGATIVE BOLUS.

I.

Take of rhubarb, a scruple; jalap, eight grains; ginger, two grains; syrup of buckthorn, as much as is sufficient to make a bolus.

2.

Take of scammony, ten grains; soluble tartar, a scruple; oil of aniseeds, one drop; soft extract of liquorice, a sufficient quantity.

Let the scammony be well ground with the soluble tartar, then add the oil and extract, and

make them into a bolus.

BULDE

The first of these is a very useful cathartic, sufficiently efficacious, but yet mild withal: the second is a much stronger purgative, but by the above treatment with soluble tartar, &c. is a safe good medicine.

politiki na počeka matka po svim

CC

BOLUS DIAPHORETICUS. DIAPHORETIC BOLUS.

I.

Take a scruple of crude sal ammoniac; contrayerva root, ten grains; diacodium, a sufficient quantity to make a bolus.

2.

Take two grains of ipecacoanha root, five drops of thebaic tincture, and a sufficient quantity of conserve of orange peel to make a bolus.

3.

Take one grain of emetic tartar; five grains of camphire; five drops of thebaic tincture; and as much cordial confection as will reduce them into a bolus.

4.

Take of camphire, five grains; thebaic extract, one grain; syrup of ginger, a sufficient quantity to form them into a bolus.

The titles of these compositions sufficiently express their principal operation. The two sirst are mild sudorifics, the third is more powerful, and sometimes a little apt to russe the constitution; and the sourth very mild, but sufficiently essications. They all require to be affished by warm diluents, frequently repeated; which not only promote their action, but likewise prevent their sitting uneasy on the stomach.

BOLUS AD DYSENTERIAM. BOLUS AGAINST THE DYSENTERY.

T.

Take of rhubarb in powder, from a scruple to half a dram; electary of scordium, one dram; or twelve

wher

it is great

is sa

ftina

this

Bo

and

gra

fyri

goo

in

VIC

he

or

or

twelve grains of London philonium; and, with a fufficient quantity of simple fyrup, make them into a bolus.

This medicine is calculated for the relief of these who labour under any intestinal discharges of blood. The opiate quiets the bowels, while the rhubarb is carrying off the slimy matter; whose acrimonious, corroding particles are preying upon the vessels, and opening their inslamed orisices. It is to be given, when bleeding, vomiting, and the rhubarb bolus fail, and to be repeated at proper distances, in proportion to the obstinacy and duration of the disorder. This bolus is likewise proper in a diarrhoea, as well as in the bloody slux.

Take of the compound powder of bole with opium, one scruple; alum, three grains; thebaic tincture, ten drops; syrup of diacodium, as much as will make a bolus, which is to be taken every night and morning, after bleeding, vomiting, and purging with rhubarb and calomel.

BOLUS EMETICUS MERCURIALIS.

MERCURIAL EMETIC BOLUS.

Take fix grains of the yellow mercurial emetic, and as much conferve of roles as will make it into a bolus; to which one grain of emetic tartar may be occasionally added.

This is the most powerful emetic of all the mercurials that can fafely be given inwardly in venereal cases; it will sometimes raise a spitting, if a cathartic is not given soon after it. In virulent gonortheas, and other venereal cases, where

th

m

of

es le

1-

d

e

S

I

where the humours flow much to the privy parts; it is of great fervice; but must be used with great care, and particularly not to take cold: it is said likewise, that leprous disorders, and obstinate glandular obstructions generally yield to this most efficacious preparation.

BOLUS AD HÆMOPTOEN.

BOLUS AGAINST SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Take compound powder of gum tragacanth, and magnesia alba, of each a scruple; nitre, ten grains; thebaic tincture, three drops; and with syrup of balsam, make a bolus:

This is a mild balfamic, opening medicine, good to check the heat and motion of the blood in hectic constitutions; and is therefore of fervice in spitting of blood, bleeding at the nose, heat of urine, &c. It may be taken every five or six hours, drinking a glass of tincture of roses, or a decoction of marshmallow root, &c. after each dose.

BOLUS MERCURIALIS.

MERCURIAL BOLUS.

Take of calomel, from five to fifteen grains; conserve of roses, half a dram.

Mix, and make them into a bolus.

This bolus is frequently taken at night as an alterative, to be carried off next morning by a purging potion, or other common cathartic: I have often given it two or three nights together, with great fuccess, purging it off in the morning after the last dose. Mercurials exhibited in this

manner

manner, have always better effects than when joined with purgatives directly; and by this method, all venereal symptoms of the lesser kind will infallibly yield to their powerful efficacy; and in scorbutic habits they are well known to produce advantageous effects. They are likewise peculiarly beneficial in ulcerous cases, and remarkably contribute to the healing of those loathsome and obstinate sores.

BOLUS RHEI CUM MERCURIO.

BOLUS OF RHUBARB WITH MERCURY.

Take of choice rhubarb, twenty-five grains; calomel, five grains; fimple fyrup, as much as will make a bolus.

This is a mild mercurial purgative. It is given to destroy worms, and in cachectic, chlorotic,

FOR US AFTER CURRENT

A company of the comp

no manted princip mean estam benefit it.

: eaking around for a the mont clampton to sole!

The color of the good with the same of the color of the colors of the co

A composition are noted to be no the interest of the

define of the contract of the party of the party of the

and other like diforders.

to riskus

Late has bright the state of the control of the ELEC-

root

rob

pov

of

fuc

noi its for thi

mo ha

op

dr

ca

vi

vi

to

m

sulgorio ante edicirio di processio discussi allocasi

rad problematar androses received

en

nd

to e-

fe

13

n

ELECTARIES.

ELECTARIUM ALEXIPHARMACUM.

ALEXIPHARMAC ELECTARY.

Take of Spanish angelica-root, four ounces; cinnamon, three ounces; myrrh, contrayerva-root, virginian snake-root; and wild valerian-root, of each two ounces; saffron, one ounce; rob of elder berries, thrice the weight of the powders.

Make them according to art into an electary.

This compendious composition which consists of very powerful ingredients, is intended as a fuccedaneum for mithridate, and Venice treacle: nor can any thing be legally objected to it, but its easy and almost extemporaneous preparation; for it is undoubtedly capable of answering every thing that can be reasonably expected from those more voluminous and injudicious medicines. have, in this electary, purposely omitted the opium, fince in many cases it would be highly prejudicial; but whenever it is proper, a few drops of the thebaic tincture, or some other preparation of that soporiferous drug, may be occasionally added in extemporaneous prescriptions. This warm, cordial electary may prove very ferviceable in low depressed fevers, where the vis vitæ is weak, the pulse low, and a diaphoresis is to be promoted; as also in cold gouts and rheumatisms, &c. The dose is from ten grains to a fcruple scruple or half a dram, in boluses and draughts, every fix hours or oftener, according to the exigency of the case, with proper dilution.

ELECTARIUM ANTISEPTICUM ANTISEPTIC ELECTARY.

Take of conserve of wood forrel, two ounces; pulp of tamarinds, one ounce; enystals of tartar, fix drams; vitriolated tartar, two drams; fyrup of lemon-juice, as much as will reduce the whole into the confiftence of a foft electary.

In many inflammatory, bilious, and putrid diforders, a large tea spoonful of this cooling, antiseptic and antiphlogistic electary may be taken

three or four times a day, or oftener.

ELECTARIUM ATTENUANS. ATTENUATING ELECTARY.

Take of clarified honey, an ounce; Spanish foap, two drams; crude fal ammoniac, and compound powder of arum, of each four scruples; fyrup of ginger as much as is sufficient to reduce

them into an electary.

September 1

This electary is of a very penetrating nature, and by its stimulating, attenuating, and deobstruent properties, is of great service in most chronic diseases arising from obstructions: the quantity of a nutmeg should be taken twice or thrice a day, and continued for a confiderable time.

datab wana , wal allay ada. -mail laid analy bloom as some ; booking to

ELEC-

E

cat

rat

the

an

ve T

or

ro ro

fo

ef

ea

hts,

xi-

1.

es;

tar,

rup

ole

dif-

an-

cen

S.

ifh

m-

s;

ice

re,

b-

oft

he or ole

ELECTARIUM BALSAMICUM.

BALSAMIC ELECTARY.

Take of conferve of roses, two ounces; Locatelli's balfam, one ounce.

Dissolve the balsam in the yolk of an egg, or rather arabic mucilage, and then mix therewith the conserve.

This, in some cases, is a very useful pectoral, and may be given with success in dysenteries, and where there is an erosion or rupture of the blood-vessels, as in hæmoptoes or spitting of blood, &c. The bulk of a large nutmeg may be taken three or sour times a day, with a glass of tincture of roses, or a draught of decoction of marshmallow-root.

ELECTARIUM E BORACE,

ELECTARY OF BORAK.

Take conserve of orange-peel, and almond soap, of each one ounce; borax, two drams; essential oils of caraway-seeds, and nutmegs, of each six drops; syrup of orange-peel, as much as is sufficient to make an electary.

The dose is the quantity of a large nutmeg twice a day at least. In regard of its virtues, see the preceding borax bolus.

ELECTARIUM CATHARTICUM.

PURGING ELECTARY.

Take of lenitive electary, an ounce and a half; jalap in powder, half an ounce; ginger

in powder, a dram; folutive fyrup of rofes, as

much as will form an electary.

The dose of this electary is from one dram to a dram and a half or two drams, to be taken early in the morning.

ELECTARIUM CHALYBEATUM.

STEEL ELECTARY.

I.

Take of salt of steel, four scruples; conserve of orange-peel, ten drams; candied ginger, six drams; syrup of ginger, as much as is sufficient to make them into an electary.

2

Take of rust of steel prepared, three drams; ginger powdered, one dram; conserve of orange-peel, an ounce and a half; syrup of orange-peel, as much as will reduce them into a proper confistence.

These elegant chalybeate medicines are not only useful in uterine obstructions and other semale disorders, but also in cachectic and hypochondriac cases, strengthening the blood and juices, and bracing the fibres, &c. and thus cure many different distempers. The bulk of a nutmeg, with proper exercise, may be taken twice or thrice a day with a glass of white wine, or some medicated liquor of the same intention.

ELECTARIUM AD DYSENTERIAM. ELECTARY FOR THE BLOODY-FLUX

Take of electary of scordium, one ounce; Locatelli's balsam, (beaten up with a sufficient quantity quantity of the yolk of an egg) half an ounce; powdered rhubarb, two drams; fyrup of marthmallows, a fufficient quantity.

Mix and make them into an electary.

Take of yellow wax, three drams; spermaceti. one dram; conserve of red roses, an ounce and a half; oil of almonds, half an ounce; balfamic syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Let the wax and spermaceti be melted in the oil, over a gentle fire, and then mixed with the

conferve and fyrup.

These compositions are well contrived for the purpose expressed in the title. The dose of the first of these electaries, after bleeding, an ipecacoanha vomit, and gently purging with rhubarb, is the bulk of a large nutmeg, twice a day; and of the second, the same quantity may be taken three or four times a day or oftener.

ELECTARIUM EPILEPTICUM.

EPILEPTIC ELECTARY.

Take of wild valerian-root, in powder, half an ounce; cinnabar of antimony finely levigated, four scruples; mace, two scruples; tincture of peruvian ba'fam, two drams, and fyrup of ginger as much as will form it into an electary.

The dose is the bulk of a large nutmeg two or three times a day with a glass of the tartarized peruvian decoction, or peruvian wine after it.

AN ELECTARY FOR THE PILES.

Take of legitive chedary, two anaces; hower

-Dala wathed, halk an cence, mire, two

nt y

drams

x.

as

to

en

ve

ix nt

3;

eel,

n-

ot

e-

0nd

re'

t-

ce

or

ELECTARIUM AD GONORROEAM,

ELECTARY FOR A GONORRHOEA.

I.

Take of lenitive electary, three ounces; jalap, three drams; nitre, one dram and a half; simple fyrup, a sufficient quantity to make them into an electary.

Take of lenitive electary, one ounce; rhubarb, gum arabic, of each a dram and a half; balfam of Tolu, and nitre, of each one dram; fyrup of orange-peel, as much as will reduce them into a

proper confishence for an electary.

The first of these compositions, by its cooling, diuretic, and laxative properties, is well calculated for relieving the inflammation and tension of the urinary passages, which always accompany a virulent gonorrhæa: in this intention, a dram and a half is directed to be taken every morning and evening. The second is designed for strengthening the parts after the virulence is expelled, and the heat and inflammation have ceased: the bulk of a nutmeg may be taken twice or thrice a day. In the original receipt gum guaiacum and balsam of copaiba were ordered; but as they are too hot, I have substituted gum arabic and balsam of Tolu.

ELECTARIUM HÆMORRHOIDALE.

AN ELECTARY FOR THE PILES.

Take of lenitive electary, two ounces; flowers of sulphur washed, half an ounce; nitre, two drams;

drams; fyrup of marshmallows as much as will

make an electary.

ole

an

b.

m

of

a

u-

n

y

a y

d

is e

e

m

n

This composition is cooling, opening, and deterfive; and therefore very well appropriated to the use its title expresses. The dose is the quantity of a large nutmeg two or three times a day. If the disorder is not accompanied with febrile or inflammatory fymptoms, the nitre may be omitted; otherwise, it will be necessary to bleed: and, in case the malady is external, to have recourse to liniments, poultices, fomentations, &c. When the piles are external, and rife in tumours with livid spots in the middle, it is an approved practice to make use of the launcet, and let out the coagulated blood, which never returns into the mass, but is frequently the parent of much mischief, which this method must necessarily prevent.

ELECTARIUM EX HELLEBORO NIGRO.

I read damed to same as elect

ELECTARY OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of black hellebore root, and myrrh, of each half an ounce; extract of favin, and aromatic species, of each two drams; conferve of orange-peel, an ounce; fyrup of orange-peel, as much as is fufficient.

Mix, and make them into an electary.

In uterine obstructions, the quantity of a small. nutmeg of this powerful electary may be taken twice a day.

determinences of the girthy number of

ELECTARIUM JAPONICUM.

po

th

th

C

- DELECTARY.

Take an ounce and a half of conserve of roses; japonic powder without opium, three drams; olibanum, two drams; aromatic species, one dram; syrup of kermes, as much as is sufficient to make

an electary. a still sall carrotomyl violanmen i

This is likewise calculated for the relief of dyfenteries, and other intestinal sluxes, and is a good strengthener both of the stomach and bowels. The quantity of a nutmeg may be taken every four, five, or fix hours, after the acrid humours have been duly evacuated by mild cathartics, &c.

ELECTARIUM ICTERICUM.

ELECTARY AGAINST THE JAUNDICE.

Take an ounce of Spanish soap; rhubarb, two drams; cinnabar of antimony prepared, one dram and a half; vitriolated tartar, one dram; saffron, and aromatic species, of each half a dram; syrup of saffron, a sufficient quantity to make them into an electary.

This is an effectual medicine for what its title expresses; of which the patient may take the quantity of a middling nutmeg twice or thrice a day, drinking a glass of wine and water, or rather four spoonfuls of a saline mixture of salt of wormwood and juice of lemons after each dose.

ELECTARIUM, LENITIVUM.

LENITIVE ELECTARY.

Take seven ounces of sena; the pulps of casia, French prunes, and tamarinds, of each six ounces;

ounces; two ounces of coriander-feeds, and two

pounds of white fugar.

Reduce the sena with the coriander-seeds into a powder, and separate by the sieve eight ounces. The refidue of the fena and coriander-feeds, with the remains of the casia, prunes, and tamarinds, after extracting the pulps, boil in four pints of water to two pints, and strain off. To the strained liquor add the fugar, and boil it to the confistence of a pretty thick fyrup, or almost to that of honey. Mix this fyrup gradually with the pulps, and lastly stir in the powder before feparated by the fieve, and make an electary according to art.

Take fix ounces of sena powdered; two ounces of powdered coriander-feeds; pulp of tamarinds, casia, and prunes, of each six ounces; and two pounds and a half (in weight) of folutive fyrup of rofes.

Mix, and make an electary according to art. The dose of this mild laxative is from a dram or two to an ounce: it is likewise made use of in glyfters.

ELECTARIUM NEPHRITICUM.

NEPHRITIC ELECTARY.

Take of lenitive electary, an ounce and a half; balfam of copaiba, half an ounce; gum arabic, three drams; spermaceti, rhubarb, and nitre, of each one dram; fyrup of marfhmallows, a sufficient quantity to make them into a soft electary.

This composition is well adapted for cleanling the urinary passages in nephritic disorders; is

K 3

fufficiently

fufficiently diuretic, and at the same time, by its laxative property, keeps the body cool and open; a circumstance, in these cases, always to be attended to. A large tea spoonful of it may be taken two, three, or even four times a day, along with an infusion or decoction of marshmallow roots, fweetened with honey,

ELECTARIUM PARALYTICUM. PARALYTIC ELECTARY.

Take of conserve of rosemary tops; mustardfeed powdered, or its flower, of each one ounce; Virginian fnake-root, wild valerian-root, of each half an ounce; compound spirit of lavender, three drams; fyrup of faffron, as much as is fufficient.

This is an excellent medicine not only for the use its title expresses, but also in all nervous disorders where the folids want stimulating, or inactive viscid juices require to be put in motion. The dose is the quantity of a large nutmeg twice or thrice a day with a glass of wine, &c. after it.

ELECTARIUM PECTORALE. PECTORAL ELECTARY.

believe of consider help and connect the Take two ounces of clarified honey; one ounce of conferve of roles; acid elixir of vitriol, as much as is fufficient to give a grateful acidity.

Mix them together. I mandagano and i

Appropriate !

fpe

yo

20

fu

pe th

fe

fa

C

0

0

I

2

Take of rob of elder-berries, two ounces; fpermaceti dissolved in a sufficient quantity of yolk of an egg, half an ounce; slowers of benzoine, one dram; balsamic syrup, as much as is

fufficient to make an electary.

e

,

The first of these electaries is a light detergent pectoral, grateful to the taste, not offensive to the stomach, of a beautiful red colour, and may be taken at pleasure in small quantities. The second is taken from the Edinburgh Dispensatory; and in tickling coughs and common colds is a very useful medicine. The quantity of a small nutmeg may be taken at a time, and occasionally repeated if the cough is troublesome. If given in an increased dose at bed-time, it generally, not only relieves the breast, but procures a salutary diaphoresis or sweat in the night.

ELECTARIUM PERUVIANUM FEBRIFUGUM.

FEBRIFUGE PERUVIAN ELECTARY.

Take of Peruvian bark, one ounce; crude fal ammoniac, one dram; fyrup of lemon juice, a sufficient quantity.

ELECTARIUM PERUVIANUM ROBORANS.

A STRENGTHENING PERUVIAN ELECTARY.

Take of Peruvian bark, an ounce and a half; colcothar of vitriol, three drams; simple syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Partiday of

ELECTARIUM PERUVIANUM STYPTICUM.

cam

as V

EL

•

eac

of.

Spe

ftr

pe

sc

STYPTIC PERUVIAN ELECTARY.

Take of Peruvian bark, one ounce and a half; alum, two drams; fyrup of lemon juice, as much as is fufficient.

These three electaries are taken from the Edinburgh Pharmacopæia Pauperum, with this difference only, that in the last, instead of half an ounce of alum, (a very large quantity) I have put in only two drams. The first of these is given in those intermittents, which happen in cachectic habits, and persons subject to obstructions of the vifeera, where the bark by itfelf, on account of its great aftringency, would be prejudicial. The fecond, as its title imports, is a good ffrengthener in laxities of the folids and decays of conflitution; and the third, a powerful flyptic in fluxes and hæmorrhages, particularly in the diabetes and fluor albus. The quantity of a nutmeg of the first may be taken every third or fourth hour, and of the second the bulk of a walnut two or three times a day; and of the third, as much as a walnut thrice a day.

GUAIACINUM.

GUAIACUM RHEUMATIC ELECTARY.

Take two ounces of conferve of orange-peel; cinnabar of antimony, ten drams; gum guaiacum, fix drams; Virginian fnake-root, two drams; camphire,

camphire, one dram; fyrup of faffron, as much as will reduce them all into an electary.

M

f;

1-

f-

n

It

n

c

e

r

ELECTARIUM RHEUMATICUM NITROSUM.

NITROUS RHEUMATIC ELECTARY.

Take conserve of hips, and wood-forrel, of each one ounce; nitre, half an ounce; cinnabar of antimony levigated, two drams; aromatic species, half a dram; syrup of marshmallows, as much as suffices to form all the ingredients into an electary.

The first of these electaries warms and strengthens the habit, and promotes insensible perspiration; and is therefore well calculated (after proper evacuations) for old rheumatic complaints, not attended with inflammation, cold scorbutic disorders, &c. The dose is the bulk of a large nutmeg three or sour times a day, with a warm draught of a decoction of the woods. In an inflammatory rheumatism, the quantity of a nutmeg of the last, (after bleeding and cooling purgatives) may be taken three or sour times a day.

ELECTARIUM E SCAMMONIO.

ELECTARY OF SCAMMONY.

Take of scammony, an ounce and a half; cloves, ginger, of each fix drams; of the essential oil of caraway-seeds, half a dram; of honey, half a pound.

K 5 Reduce

Reduce the scammony to powder by itself; mix the aromatics, first pounded together, with the honey; then add the scammony, and after-

ing

mil

and

ftra

an

fir

m

th

wards the oil.

This is an exact copy from the college, and being intended as a substitute for the caryocostinum of our former Pharmacopæia, the observation of the committee in their narrative, ought carefully to be attended to, viz. that a dram and a half of this warm brisk cathartic, (which is the common dose) contains as much scammony (fifteen grains) as half an ounce of the old caryocostinum. This was so adjusted, that the medicine might be more easily taken.

ELECTARIUM SCORBUTICUM.

SCORBUTIC ELECTARY.

Take cream of tartar, and flower of brimstone, of each one ounce; melasses or common treacle, as much as will make them into an electary.

Let the patient take the quantity of a small walnut of this electary three times a week, in the morning about an hour before rising; or the bulk of a large nutmeg twice every day for a considerable time.

ELECTARIUM E SCORDIO.

ELECTARY OF SCORDIUM.

Take of dried fcordium, four ounces; water,

fix pints, or as much as is fufficient.

Boil them together to a pint; and to the clear frained liquor add a pound of double-refined fugar, and boil it to the confistence of a thicker fyrup than common, to which add the following ingredients

ingredients reduced into fine powder, and well mixed, viz. French bole, and cinnamon, of each two ounces; tormentil-root, one ounce; ginger, and storax strained, of each half an ounce; strained opium, seventy grains.

Mix all very well together, so as to make an

electary according to art.

The dose of this moderately warm aftringent and opiate medicine, in diarrhœas, &c. is, after necessary evacuations, from half a dram to two scruples or a dram, along with the chalk julep, fimple cinnamon-water, or the like; and which may be occasionally repeated between whiles if the disorder continues.

ELECTARIUM SISTENS. BINDING ELECTARY.

Take of the above electary of scordium, one ounce; extract of logwood, half an ounce; nutmeg, three drams; contraverva-root powdered, one dram; diacodium as much as will make an

electary.

zedoary.

elf;

vith

ter-

and

num

of

illy

of

ion

ns)

his

ore

M.

ie,

le,

all

in

he

r,

Ir

d

r

In immoderate evacuations of the lower belly, and obstinate diarrhceas, the quantity of a nutmeg may be taken every four or five hours. But for the most part, especially in dysenteries, bleeding, an ipecacoanha vomit, and gentle purging with rhubarb, should be premised; more particularly the two last, in order to evacuate the sharp acrimonious humours from the stomach and bowels, which are often the cause of these intestinal fluxes.

fixip of kermess, an number and helicit of chan-

ELECTARIUM VERMIFUGUM.

VERMIFUGE ELECTARY.

Take filings of tin, and red coral, of each half an ounce; pound them together into a very fine powder, and add one ounce of conserve of the tops of sea-wormwood, and, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peel, make an electory for eight doses; one of which is to be taken

twice a day.

This medicine is strongly recommended by Doctor Mead in the cure of the slat or jointed worms, to which adults are most liable; and after they are destroyed, he orders the same remedy to be repeated from time to time, to prevent their return. It will be likewise necessary, during this course, to purge once or twice a week with brisk mercurial cathartics.

CONFECTIO CARDIACA.

CORDIAL CONFECTION.

Take of rosemary tops, fresh, juniper-berries, and the shavings of sassafras wood with the bark, of each two ounces.

Boil them in five pints of water to a pint,

and strain off.

When the dregs have subsided, add eight ounces of double-refined sugar, and boil to the consistence of a softer extract, or the thickness of honey.

Take eight ounces of this extract; four ounces of fyrup of kermes; an ounce and a half of compound powder of contrayerva; one ounce of zedoary:

root

mar nuti com oun twe

1

tho Eit as fer and eve

> of dr. ho

th

le o

root, and aromatic species, of each three drams.

Mix, and make an electary according to art.

Or.

Take of the conserve of the fresh tops of rosemary; extract of juniper-berries, and candied nutmegs, each two ounces; candied ginger, and compound powder of contraverva, of each one ounce; saffron, half an ounce; oil of cinnamon, twenty drops; syrup of orange-peel, as much as is sufficient.

Mix them into an electary, according to art.

These are very elegant, extemporaneous methods of preparing the confectio cardiaca. Either of these, as here reformed, may be taken as warm grateful cordials, from ten grains to a scruple or upwards in boluses and draughts, and occasionally repeated, with proper dilution, every four, six, or eight hours.

PHILONIUM.

Take black pepper, ginger, caraway-feeds, of each two ounces; of opium strained, fix drams; of diacodion boiled to the consistence of honey, thrice the weight of all the rest.

Mix carefully the opium, distolved first in wine, with the syrup warmed, and then add

the other ingredients reduced into powder.

STRONIS

This is a warm powerful opiate, and may be fometimes given (with proper caution) from ten grains to a fcruple or half a dram, to ease violent pains and procure sleep. Thirty-six grains of this composition contain one grain of opium:

it differs from the London philonium only in substituting black pepper for white.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI. LOCTELLI'S BALSAM.

Take a pint of olive oil; Strafburgh turpentine and yellow wax, of each half a pound; and an ounce of alkanet-root bruised and tied in a nodule.

Boil the root a little in the oil, often preffing the nodule with a spatula: then add the turpentine and wax, and, when they are dissolved,

ftrain off the balfam for use.

The faunders, which is a very injudicious ingredient, is here omitted in this composition; because it cannot answer any end whatever as a balfamic; and if it be put in only for the fake of the colour, this is much better done by the alkanet-root as above directed, without clogging it with a dust foreign to the intention of the me-This balfam stands much recommended for an internal vulnerary, and as such is often prescribed in internal bruises and hæmorrhages. erofions of the intestines, dysenteries, and in some kinds of coughs and ashmas. It may be given from one to two drams or more at a time, either mixed with a little fugar, or about double its weight of conserve of roles. It is sometimes applied externally for deterging and incarnating recent wounds and ulcers; but then faunders would be a very improper ingredient.

established Retail braners on each bear an

Mix then rope

LINC US

fort throat. A feedball of the life han be now LINCTUS ACIDULUS.

latter for the best grant squarers,

Acidulous Linetus.

Take of conserve of red roses, one ounce: fyrup of lemon juice, and fyrup of diacodium, of each half an ounce; weak spirit of vitriol as much as is sufficient to give a grateful acidity.

LINCTUS ANGINOSUS.

LINCTUS FOR A SQUINZEY.

r and a commission Take rob of elder, and rob of black currants, of each fix drams; two drams of the powder for a fore throat; folutive fyrup of roles, and oil of almonds, of each one ounce.

Mix and make them into a linctus.

Take four ounces of the mucilage of linfeed; one ounce of fyrup of mulberries, and one dram of spirit of sal ammoniac.

Mix them well together, and let the patient frequently take a small spoonful of it warm,

fwallowing it very leifurely.

Take mucilage of quince-feeds, rob of black currants, and fyrup of raspberries, of each one ounce; oil of almonds, tincture of myrrh, and camphorated eamphorated French brandy, of each half and ounce.

Mix them together.

The two former of these linctuses are well contrived for the common sore-throat, and the latter for the malignant squinzey, or ulcerous sore-throat. A spoonful of this last may be now and then taken, and should be swallowed very gradually, immediately after washing the mouth and throat with a detergent gargarism. See the chapter on the malignant squinzey, in the Modern Practice of Physic.

LINCTUS COMMUNIS.

COMMON LINCTUS.

Take half an ounce of conserve of hips; pectoral syrup, and oil of almonds, or olive oil, of each two ounces.

Mix and make them into a linctus.

LINCTUS INCRASSANS.

INCRASSATING LINCTUS.

Take half an ounce of conserve of roses; two drams of the compound powder of gum tragacanth; three ounces of syrup of marshmallows, and one ounce of syrup of dicodion.

Mix them together.

This composition is good for incrassating and obtunding thin acrid humours, 'and quiets a tickling cough proceeding from catarrhal defluxions. A spoonful of it may be taken at bed-time, and occasionally repeated at any time when the cough is very troublesome.

LINCTUS

com lets,

LI

T

the alm oun

to a
In
the
line
oefo
oily
fhou
abo
for

(as latic and emo

from med

the

LINCTUS SOLUTIVUS.

SOLUTIVE LINCTUS.

It is made by substituting, in the foregoing common linetus, solutive syrup of roses, or violets, for pectoral syrup.

LINCTUS & SPERMATE CETI.

LINCTUS OF SPERMACETI.

Take two drams of spermaceti mixed with the yolk of an egg; pectoral syrup, and oil of almonds, or the best olive oil, of each two ounces.

Mix and make them into a linctus according

It may be proper to observe in general, that the chief use of common, oily, or demulcent linctuses, is to lubricate the mouth, fauces, and oesophagus; and therefore they, and all other oily and mucilaginous medicines for a cough, should be kept some little time in the mouth, about the throat, and then leifurely swallowed; for however they may have been celebrated (as Dr. Lewis observes) under the vague appellation of pectorals, in affections of the breaft and lungs, it is not to be expected, that their emollient lubricating quality can reach those parts, or that they can give any relief in the true pulmonary cough; for it is well known from anatomy, that no linetus, or any other medicine (except vapours and fumes) can be fent directly and immediately into the lungs; and therefore whatever the remedy be, that affects.

atiod)

them most, is conveyed mediately only, by the current of the blood into the tracheal ducts. The first of these compositions, viz. the acidulous linctus is of a different nature from the rest, which have been already considered in regard to their use and virtues, and is used as a light restringent and paregoric to stop tickling catarrhal coughs, and to procure gentle rest. A small spoonful of it is to be taken on the urgency of the cough.

Take two drams of permatest mited wifes on a may yolk of an egg; pectoral flyup, and oil of amonds, or the test blive oil, of each two ounces.

PROABASE NO EUROVILL

Max and make them into a indies according to

chief the of common, city, or alemandential includes, is to authorate the mouth, fauces, and octophagus; and therefore they, and all other

ally and remolegized a neglicione for a couga-

word the chicast, and thee lessiardy fwallower; in however, siew many care heen celebrated

of D. Levis policities against the argust appels and an argust against a common of policies and argust against a common dealers.

out construction that the residence was knowing and

stolete wastever the remedy trained allican

San regard on one one profitegrate but the

E

T

whit

boile

mon

to g

strai

diffe

is C

and

tun

hear

gon

the

con

If

ts.

u-

ft, rd ht

all

of

EMULSIONS.

MULSIO CAMERO

EMULSIO COMMUNIS.

half an equee; timple man water, balf a pint

COMMON EMULSION.

Take of fweet almonds blanched, one ounce; white fugar, two drams; cold water that has boiled, two pints.

Pour the water by little at a time upon the almonds and fugar, first beat together, continuing to grind the whole, that the liquor may grow milky; after which, it is to be passed through a strainer.

If half an ounce of gum arabic be previously dissolved in the water warmed, the preparation is called

EMULSIO ARABICA.

THE ARABIC EMULSION.

These liquors are cooling and gently diuretic, and are chiesly made use of for diluting and obtunding acrimonious humours; and therefore in heat of urine and stranguries arising from virulent gonorrheeas, the operation of cantharides, or the like, they may be drank at pleasure for common drink.

the first of the state of the s

EMULSIO CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED EMULSION.

Take of camphire, half a dram; fweet almonds blanched, fix in number; white fugar, half an ounce; fimple mint-water, half a pint.

Grind the camphire and almonds well together in a stone mortar, and add by degrees the mint-water; then strain the liquor, and dissolve in it the sugar. Half a dram of nitre may be occasionally added.

In putrid malignant fevers, a spoonful of this noble, antiseptic and diaphoretic emulsion, may be taken, with proper dilution, every third or

monde and lugar, bill beat together, nuchitation

whole, that the liques may grow and being of the LSIO OLEOSA.

OILY EMULSION.

Take of oil olive, two ounces; spirit of hartshorn, one dram; simple pennyroyal-water, sive ounces; pectoral syrup, one ounce.

Mix them together.

EMULSIO E SPERMATE CETI.

EMULSION OF SPERMACETI.

Take spermaceti, and mucilage of gum arabic, of each two drams.

Rub them together in a mortar till they are incorporated, then add by degrees four ounces of alexeterial water; two ounces of simple einnamon-water; nutmeg water, and pectoral syrup, of each one ounce.

Both

gant taker prom flom

> penn G

has mou vifce four

E X

T dran half

geth at a hard whi

I

bov vari exp Both these compositions are sufficiently elegant; two spoonfuls of either of them may be taken in fresh colds, for easing the cough, and promoting expectoration: but as they relax the stomach, and pall the appetite, their use should not be too long continued.

LAC AMMONIACI.

MILK OF AMMONIACUM.

Take of gum ammoniacum, two drams; fimple pennyroyal water, half a pint.

Grind the ammoniacum with the water in a

mortar, until the gum is diffolved.

This attenuating and expectorating medicine has been long employed, with fuccess, in humoural asthmas, coughs, and obstructions of the viscera. Two spoonfuls may be taken three or four times a day.

EXPRESSIO MILLEPEDARUM.

EXPRESSION OF MILLEPEDES.

Take an ounce of live millepedes, and two drams of white sugar; simple pennyroyal water,

half a pint.

Let the millepedes and sugar be ground together in a mortar, then add the water by a little at a time, which being well mixed, strain it with hard pressing. It is sometimes prepared with white wine instead of the water.

Millepedes have been highly celebrated in suppressions of urine, in all obstructions of the bowels, in the jaundice, weakness of sight, and a variety of other disorders. Two ounces of this

expression may be taken twice a day.

TULEPS.

v II HU

alar,

tothe lve

be

his

Or

ts-

ic,

ire

of a-

p>,

th

[214]

0 77

JI

cari

pep

fyri

fug

as 1

vin

this

tion

our

and

Both these compositions are sufficiently eleent; two spoonfels of cities of them may be resear as feelin colds, for caling the cough, and \ convolume expendentiant but as they relax the

blood shi Jist U. an Lyns Ett Pols.

JULEPUM ALEXETERIALE.

A COMMENCE

ALEXETERIAL JULEP.

Take of alexeterial water, fix ounces; the cordial acid water, one ounce and a half; fyrup of clove-july-flowers, half an ounce.

- Mix them together. Wolfains and mis

JULEPUM CARDIACUM.

notional additionary coughts, and obscuttions of the

CORDIAL JULEP.

CARTERIEN OF MOTERALE

Take of simple cinnamon water, six ounces; spirituous cinnamon water, one ounce; tincture of contrayerva, and syrup of saffron, of each half an ounce.

Mix them together.

1968 100 1188188 1

1011 823

2.

Take half a pint of alexeterial water; volatile aromatic spirit, and double refined sugar, of each two drams.

A scruple of volatile salt of hartshorn may be used instead of the volatile spirit.

JUEEPUM

JULEPUM CARMINATIVUM. CARMINATIVE JULEP.

T.

Take of fennel-feed water, fix ounces; our carminative water, two ounces; fyrup of orange peel, half an ounce.

Take of alexeterial water, four ounces; simple pepper mint water, two ounces; of our aromatic, and Jamaica pepper waters, of each one ounce; syrup of ginger, half an ounce.

JULEPUM E CAMPHORA.

JULEP OF CAMPHOR.

Take of camphor, one dram; double refined fugar, half an ounce; boiling water, one pint.

Mix them well together in the same manner

as the camphorated vinegar.

In regard to its virtues, see the camphorated vinegar and emulsion. A spoonful or two of this julep may be given at a time, and occa-sionally repeated.

JULEPUM E CRETA. CHALK JULEP

Take of the whitest chalk, prepared, half an ounce; double refined sugar, three drams; gum arabic in powder, one dram; water, one pint.

Mix them together.

This julep is chiefly designed for heart burns, and such other disorders as arise from acidities

4

in

. E.

orp of

es; ture half

atile

y be

JM

in the first passages. It may be taken from two spoonfuls to a wine glass or more at a time.

JULEPUM HYSTERICUM.

HYSTERIC JULEP.

Take of simple pennyroyal water, five ounces; castor water, two ounces; spirituous pennyroyal water, one ounce; volatile salt of hartshorn, one scruple; double refined sugar, two drams.

JULEPUM E MOSCHO. Musk Julep.

Take of role water, fix ounces; mulk, fifteen grains; mucilage of gum arabic, and double refined sugar, each two drams; and one dram and

a half of volatile aromatic spirit.

Grind the fugar and the musk together in a mortar, then add the mucilage, and let them be thoroughly rubbed, till they are all perfectly incorporated; then gradually add to them the rose water, and last of all the volatile spirit.

A spoonful of this medicine is directed to be taken three or four times a day; but in convulsive hiccoughs that attend many bad fevers, that quantity may be given every hour or two, in

the interval of other proper medicines.

JULEPUM STOMACHICUM. STOMACHIC JULEP.

Take of our infusion of mint, six ounces; aromatic water, two ounces; simple syrup, half an ounce.

2. Take

ou

m

ou

fu:

ar

lu

in

pl

Take of fimple cinnamon water, fix ounces; aromatic water, and aromatic tincture, each one ounce; fyrup of orange peel, half an ounce.

Forty drops or more of the acid elixir of vitriol

may be added to this julep.

Wo

es;

yal

one

een

re-

and

n a

be

in-

rose

be

on-

ers,

, in

1.

ro-

half

ake

Take of fimple mint, or cinnamon water, fix ounces; two ounces of flyptic tincture, and half

an ounce of fyrup of ginger.

The titles of the foregoing alexeterial, cordial, carminative, hysteric, and stomachic juleps fufficiently express the intentions for which they are calculated: four spoonfuls of either may be taken occasionally, or used as vehicles and diluters of more powerful medicines. The use and intent of the other juleps have been already explained in their proper place.

Last two deams of our alexymations election;

tagenturacery have offen degenerate into thole

of the pully said manginan bas, balon out to

ente aleste sita i discussia vinni estata di sallere

the section of the significant and the section of the section is respectively a third Land and a company of the contract of of a warm integration, carries, persons made a file

and be about a sometimes a large of agrical point, fold

Sala sele to esperal transport and selected galacter year community that ends to electrodiff and selected and

distribution, and ounces; compared distribution

en ounce and a nake; pullow fairte at involver,

tour groundy white fuger, two drams.

M a them teacher.

. your system it shall be a post on a

the according to the four on the court in the The many be taken in Lee manney, which the

somatic water, and aromatic bisdime, each ode MIXTURES. logely to sixily Bar and to seem to see by the

Could eint of bethe of a

ti fe

d

ſ

Tree of finishe commission water, for ounces:

MIXTURA ALEXIPHARMACA. ALEXIPHARMAC MIXTURE.

aregoing alexentities Take four ounces of pure, or common water, diffilled; julep of camphor, two ounces; cordial acid water, one ounce; compound powder of contrayerva, four scruples; nitre, two scruples; two drams of yellow spirit of lavender, and fix drams of fyrup of orange peel.

Mix them together.

Take two drams of our alexipharmac electary; distilled water, fix ounces; camphorated vinegar, an ounce and a half; yellow spirit of lavender, four drams; white fugar, two drams.

Mix them together.

Inflammatory fevers often degenerate into those of the putrid and malignant class; where the pulse is exceedingly depressed, the parts convulsed, and the circulation just, seemingly, on its last ebb. In this deplorable situation, medicines of a warm invigorating nature, together with bliftering largely, will fometimes produce furprizing effects. In circumstances of this kind therefore, four spoonfuls of this last mixture may be administered every four or fix hours. The former may be taken in like manner, where the fymptoms are less threatening. N. B.

N. B. In order to prevent any future repetition of the words pure, or common water diftilled, whenever water only is mentioned in the following pages as a vehicle in mixtures or draughts, common water distilled, is then understood, as being the most pure water that can be obtained; and which all apothecaries and others concerned in administering medicines should always keep by them.

MIXTURA ANTICOLICA.

ANTICOLIC MIXTURE.

Take of manna and oil of almonds, each two ounces; water, three ounces; and half an ounce of spirit of mint.

Mix them together.

After the belly has been moved by a purging clyster, two spoonfuls of this mixture may be taken every hour, till the patient has had a sufficient number of stools.

MIXTURA ANTIEMETICA.

ANTIEMETIC MIXTURE.

Take four scruples of salt of wormwood; juice of lemons, simple cinnamon water, and simple mint water, of each two ounces; one ounce of spirituous cinnamon water, and half an ounce of syrup of orange peel.

Mix them together:

This mixture is an admirable remedy in fickness at stomach, nauseas, and vomitings. A spoonful or two of it is to be taken after every provocation to vomit. It is of singular use also,

L 2

20

the

B.

ter.

dial of

es;

fix

ry;

gar,

ler,

the

on-

its

nes

rith

ur-

ind

nay

he

as a faline aperient, in jaundices, fevers, &c. and in regard of intermittents, it will fometimes prevent a return of the fit, when the bark itself has failed. Its dose on those occasions, is two or three spoonfuls every third or fourth hour.

MIXTURA ASTHMATICA. ASTHMATIC MIXTURE.

Take four ounces of simple cinnamon water; spirituous cinnamon water, and oxymel of squills. of each two ounces.

Make a mixture.

This is a powerful expectorating medicine, and justly esteemed for what its title denotes. Bleeding should precede, and blistering accompany the use of it. Two spoonfuls may be taken three or four times a day.

MIXTURA ASTRINGENS. ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

Take of simple cinnamon water, seven ounces; spirituous cinnamon water, one ounce; electary of fcordium, half an ounce; and make a mixture.

Take half an ounce of terra japonica, grossly powdered, and common water, twelve ounces.

Boil it to fix ounces and strain it, and add to the clear decoction half an ounce of extract of logwood, spirituous cinnamon water, and syrup of diacodium, of each one ounce.

Mix them together.

ev

tu

OI fi

m

CE

te T

G

ind

renas

Or

r; ls,

ie,

es.

n-

en

ly

to

of

p

B

In recent dysenteries, and other fluxes of the lower belly, where bleeding and other necessary evacuations have preceded, either of these mixtures may be given, in the quantity of a spoonful or two, after every motion, or once in four or five hours.

MIXTURA BALSAMICA.

BALSAMIC MIXTURE.

Take two drams of balfam of Tolu, mixed with a little yolk of an egg; water, five ounces; simple cinnamon water, two ounces; and with one ounce of fyrup of marshmallows, make a mixture.

This is a good way of giving this most excellent balfamic and restorative drug. In regard to its more particular virtues, see the tincture of Tolu. Two spoonfuls or more may be taken three or four times a day.

MIXTURA CARDIACA.

CORDIAL MIXTURE.

Take two drams of cordial confection; fix ounces of water; simple cinnamon water, and our cephalie water, each one ounce; fyrup of ginger, two drams.

Mix them together.

This is a good cordial, stomachic, and carminative medicine; two spoonfuls or more of which may be taken at a time, and occasionally repeated.

lating to the political to sound bearding MIX

confirst and where the urboary Loc

MIXTURA DIAPHORETICA.

tin

fy

fp

DIAPHORETIC MIXTURE.

Take five ounces of water; two ounces of fpirit of mindererus; fifteen grains or a fcruple of falt of hartshorn, and with an ounce of syrup of saffron, make a mixture.

MIXTURA DIAPHORETICA ACIDA.

ACID DIAPHORETIC MIXTURE.

Take five ounces of water; two ounces of our alexeterial vinegar; tincture of faffron, and syrup of faffron, each half an ounce.

Mix them together.

In rheumatic, sciatic, and such like complaints, where sweating is necessary, two spoonfuls of either of these medicines are to be taken warm in bed, and to be repeated every two hours, or at proper intervals, drinking warm diluting liquors from time to time, in order to keep up the sweat. When any of the internal parts are inflamed, this last mixture, on account of its acidity, is preserable to the former.

DIURETIC MIXTURE.

Take four ounces of spirit of mindererus; parsley water, and compound horseradish water, and syrup of marshmallows, of each two ounces.

Mix.

In dropfies, and where the urinary secretion is to be promoted, three or four spoonfuls of this powerful powerful diuretic may be taken three or four times a day.

MIXTURA MENAGOGA.

MENAGOGUE MIXTURE.

Take fix ounces of rhubarb wine; steel wine, one ounce; tincture of black hellebore, and syrup of saffron, each half an ounce.

Mix.

of

ole

up

ur

up

is,

of

m

or

i-

he

1-

i-

3;

r,

is

is

ıl

The title denotes its intention: the dose is two spoonfuls every night and morning.

MIXTURA PAREGORICA.

PAREGORIC MIXTURE.

Take five ounces of water; one ounce of our cordial acid water, and two ounces of diacodium, and make a mixture.

A fourth part of this mixture may be taken at night going to rest; but in severs, small pox, &c. in case of great restlessness, a spoonful of it only should be taken every three or four hours, till the patient sinks into a gentle slumber: which is better than when a full sleepy dose is given at once.

MIXTURA PURGANS. PURGING MIXTURE.

Take fix ounces of infusion of sena; an ounce and a half of tincture of sena, and half an ounce of solutive syrup of roses, and make a mixture.

In the piles, and all costive dispositions of the intestines, with any degree of inflammation, this L 4 mild

mild purgative is as beneficial, as hot aloetic draftics are injurious. Two or three ounces of it, drank early in the morning, is the common dose; to which a spoonful of sweet oil may be occasionally added.

MIXTURA STOMACHICA.

STOMAGHIC MIXTURE.

Take half a pint of either cardamom feed, caraway feed, or spirituous cinnamon water; and two drams (in weight) of weak spirit of vitriol.

Mix them together.

A spoonful or two of this mixture may be taken once or twice a day, and sometimes oftener, in a small glass of any proper vehicle.

SPIRITUS VINOSUS CAMPHORATUS.

CAMPHORATED SPIRIT OF WINE.

Take of camphor, one ounce; rectified spirit of wine, one pint.

Mix them together, that the camphor may be

diffolved.

This folution of camphor is chiefly employed externally, against inflammations, rheumatic pains, for discussing tumours from contusions, &c. It is also good in paralytic numbnesses, gangrenes, &c. being extremely penetrating.

t

C

prevent highe facate, Atc., The focuses of these

earth with at would continued bed were grounding

etic

of

on be

ed.

nd

be

er,

rit

be

n-

un-

6-

e-

DROPS, OR SMALL. MIXTURES.

GUTTE ANTIMONIALES.

Drops (or mixtura contracta) are a kind of smaller or less bulkey, and stronger mixture than the foregoing; consisting generally of substances which are spirituous, or of great strength in proportion to their bulk, requiring to be dosed or portioned out by drops.

GUTTE ANTIHECTICE.

Take of our antiphthifical tincture, and balfam of copaiva, each half an ounce, and mix them together.

Take acid elixir of vitriol, and dulcified spirit of nitre, of each half an ounce, and mix them together.

Geoffroy's character of the above antiphthifical tincture, is, that it stops hæmorrhages, gonorrhæas in men, and the fluor albus in women.
It cleanses and dries ulcers in the lungs, and is
often prescribed with advantage in consumptions,
mixed with equal parts of balsam of capivi. The
second is good to strengthen and brace up the
solids, create an appetite, allay hectic heats, and
prevent

226 Drops, or Small Mixtures.

prevent night sweats, &c. The former of these mixtures may be taken from thirty to sixty drops in water, or any proper vehicle, three or four times a day; and the latter from forty to sixty in like manner.

GUTTÆ ANTIMONIALES.

ANTIMONIAL DROPS.

Take antimonial wine, dulcified spirit of sal ammoniac, of each half an ounce, and mix them together.

Sixty of these alterative, attenuating and deobstruent drops may be taken twice or thrice a day in any liquor.

GUTTE ARTHRITICE.

ARTHRITIC DROPS.

Take half an ounce of dulcified spirit of nitre, and two drams of our arthritic balsam, and mix them together.

This is not only a good prescription against the gout, as its title denotes, but is likewise an useful nephritic, nervous medicine. Sixty of these drops may be taken every night and morning in bed, in a small draught of warm wine whey.

GUTTÆ BALSAMICÆ DETERGENTES.

BALSAMIC DETERGING DROPS.

Take of tincture of cantharides, and vulnerary balfam, each two drams; camphor, one dram. Mix them well together. lefe ops our xty

fal em

dee a

re. nix

nft an of ind rm

ary

In

In ulcers of the kidnies, bladder, or other internal parts, from twenty to forty drops of this powerful mixture may be taken twice or thrice a day, in a draught of some edulcorating decoction, of which the patient may likewife take for his common drink. The said to stand said!

GUTTE DIURETICE.

ture of callen, volcale accurate fairly, of each

DIURETIC DROPS.

Take an ounce of dulcified spirit of nitre, and half an ounce of aromatic tincture, and mix them together.

Fifty or fixty drops of this mixture may be taken three or four times a day, in two spoonfuls of water mixed with an equal quantity of white wine.

PAREGORIC CATARRIA GUTTE MENAGOGE.

MENAGOGUE DROPS.

Take of our menagogue elixir, elixir of aloes, tincture of martial flowers, and volatile aromatic spirit, each two drams, and mix them together.

In uterine obstructions, fixty drops of this powerful deobstruent medicine should be taken twice a day; or, in some cases, thirty drops may be given three or four times a day, in pennyroyal water, or tea, &c. and its effects should be promoted by moderate exercise.

GUTTÆ NERVINÆ. Nervous Drops.

Take three drams of tincture of foot; tincture of caftor, volatile aromatic spirit, of each two drams; rectified oil of amber, one dram; and mix them together.

In nervous languors, dyspnoeas, anxiety, or oppression of spirits, &c. thirty, forty, or more of these drops may be taken in a glass of wine and water, or any other vehicle.

GUTTÆ PAREGORICÆ CATARRHALES.

PAREGORIC CATARRHAE. DROPS.

Take of thebaic tincture, half an ounce; of our antiphthifical tincture, and acid elixir of vitriol, each two drams.

In a confumptive catarrhal cough, which is frequently painful and teazing to the poor patient, occasioned by a thin rheum falling upon the fauces and trachea; twenty, thirty, or forty drops of this mixture may be occasionally given early in the evening, in any proper liquor, taking care at the same time to keep the body cool and open.

GUTTÆ SCORBUTICÆ.

SCORBUTIC DEROPS.

Take seven drams of dulcified spirit of nitre; three drams of volatile tincture of guaiacum, and two drams of antimonial wine.

Mix them together.

C-

ch

n;

or

re

ne

E.

of

of

is a-

y

r,

Sixty of these drops may be taken thrice as day, in four ounces of a decoction of the woods, sweetened with syrup of lemon juice.

The after of the divident denotes its charac-

HAUSTER ANTACIDUS

TROUNTED GIBATEA

being men were long of crab and my open constructions

street grains of falt of last than a two outside of

HAUSTUS ANTIPHLOGIETICUS.

ARTHUR SOUTH DRAVORE.

Take a length of the of wormened, lenters juice of mire; the same of mire; the connects of mire; the connects of water; this closes our actions of water;

water, and early draw of himse of ocumen-perl.

ture: fires of outage pick out grant.

Andreas and mild

DRAUGHTS.

GUTTUESCORBUTICE

HAUSTUS ALTERANS.

Teles foith drans of culciant spint of aire

ALTERATIVE DRAUGHT.

Take two ounces of water; forty drops of antimonial wine; thirty drops of aromatic tincture; fyrup of orange-peel one dram.

Mix them together.

The title of this draught denotes its chief intention: it may be taken twice or thrice a day.

ANTACID DRAUGHT.

Take half a dram of crabs claws prepared; five grains of falt of hartshorn; two ounces of water, and one dram of fyrup of orange-peel.

Mix and make a draught, to be taken three or

four times a day.

HAUSTUS ANTIPHLOGISTICUS.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC DRAUGHT.

Take a scruple of salt of wormwood; lemonjuice, half an ounce; ten grains of nitre; two ounces of water; spirituous cinnamon-water, and syrup of lemon-juice, of each one dram.

the powerier

Mix and make a draught, to be taken every fourth or fixth hour in ardent, bilious fevers, &c .. The nitre may be occasionally omitted.

HAUSTUS ANTISEPTICUS.

ANTISEPTIC DRAUGHT.

ing the fyerpions, occasioning a calm sleep a

Take half an ounce or fix drams of camphorated vinegar; one ounce of water; simple cinnamon-water, half an ounce; tincture of contrayerva, and fyrup of orange-peel, of each one: dram. Mix them together.

of

inc-

in-

ed;

of

OF

n-

VO

r,

ix

Take fix drams of camphorated emulsion; fimple cinnamon-water, one ounce; yellow spirit of: lavender, and fyrup of orange-peel, of each one: dram.

Mix them together. The sold of the sale I'

companion-water, an Ence and a balt ; Take an ounce and a half of julep of camphire; half a dram of cordial confection; ten grains of caftor; five grains of falt of amber, and with one dram of fyrup of faffron make a draught.

ecions: in all districts therefore in the Take one dram of Peruvian bark in powder; water, and decoction of fnake-root, of each one ounce; fimple cinnamon-water, three drams; spirit of lavender one dram; syrup of lemon-juice, two drams.

Mix them together.

The three different preparations of camphor in the above draughts are valuable, antiputrescent, antiphlogistic and diaphoretic compositions; and therefore in putrid, malignant, and nervous fevers

gu

lat

m

be

ce

as

ho

fevers are of the greatest utility. Hossman observes, among other things, that in inflammatory
cases, where there is a tendency to mortification,
intense heat, thirst, or where the skin is dried and
parched, whether before or after a delirium has
come on, small doses of camphire joined with nitre
produced happy effects, almost immediately relieving the symptoms, occasioning a calm sleep and
plentiful sweat, without satiguing the patient.
Either of the above camphorated draughts may
be taken every third or sourth hour, and sometimes alternately with the Peruvian draught; in
the last of which half a dram of extract of the
bark may be occasionally substituted instead of
the powder.

HAUSTUS ASTRINGENS... ASTRINGENT DRAUGHT.

Take a scruple of extract of logwood; simple cinnamon-water, an ounce and a half; japonic tincture, and syrup of quinces, of each one dram.

Mix them together:

STR

The title of this draught expresses its medical intentions: in all disorders therefore in the intestines from relaxations, (after proper evacuations) it may be taken three or four times a day, and, upon some emergencies, oftener.

ATTENUATING DRAUGHT.

Take half a dram of pure crude sal ammoniac; simple mint-water, and simple cinnamon-water, of

of each one ounce; nutmeg water, and fyrup of ginger, of each two drams.

Mix them together.

ob-

ory

OR.

and

has

ev-

and

nt.

nay

ne-

in

the

of

le:

ic:

ne:

al :

75

This, undoubtedly, as the title intimates, is a medicine endued with a power of attenuating viscid humours; and by its aperient and stimulating qualities, is capable of passing into the most minute vessels; and as such cannot fail of being highly useful in most chronic diseases proceeding from obstructions. This salt is also strongly recommended, and not undeservedly, as an excellent sebrifuge, and by some has been held a great secret in the cure of intermittents. This draught should be taken twice a day, at least, for some time.

HAUSTUS CATHARTICUS. CATHARTIC DRAUGHT.

ı.

Take of infusion of sena with lemon, two ounces; manna, tincture of sena, of each half an ounce; soluble tartar, one dram.

Dissolve the falt and manna in the infusion, and having strained off the liquor, add to it the tincture of sena. It may be occasionly quickened with tincture of jalap.

2.

Take of the common infusion of sena, an ounce and half; rochel salt, two drams; tincture of jalap, tincture of sena, and solutive syrup of roses, each two drams.

Take of infusion of sena, two ounces; tincture of sena, and solutive syrup of roses, each, half an ounce.

Take

Take of rhubarb, twenty-five grains; jalap, five grains; ginger, three grains; water, two ounces; tincture of cardamoms, one dram.

ord

mo

wa

it

ble

po

a

Take of jalap, in powder, from a scruple, to half a dram; ginger, ten grains; water, an ounce and a half; nutmeg water, three drams; folutive syrup of roses, one dram.

Take a scruple of salt of wormwood; half an ounce of lemon-juice; an ounce of white wine; tincture of sena, and syrup of buckthorn, of each half an ounce; jalap, in powder, half a dram; nitre, one scruple, and ginger, half a scruple.

Mix them all together.

The virtues of these elegant and agreeable purgatives are sufficiently obvious; the two last are powerful hydragogues, and peculiarly well adapted to dropsical, and cachectic habits. They operate very briskly, and at the same time mild enough, attenuating viscous juices, and evacuating them sometimes surprizingly through the intestinal canal.

HAUSTUS DIAPHORETICUS.

DIAPHORETIC DRAUGHT.

Take an ounce and a half of water; spirit of mindererus, and diacodium, of each half an ounce; salt of hartshorn, five grains.

Mix them together.

In the Edinburgh Pharmacopæia Pauperum, the above spirit, syrup, and volatile salt are ordered

10

dered as a draught, without any dilution; but in order to render this powerful faline diaphoretic more commodious for taking, I have added the water. In the beginning of rheumatic fevers, &c. it may be given, with proper dilution, after bleeding with great benefit.

HAUSTUS DIURETICUS.

DIURETIC DRAUGHT.

liant a alone con la les

I.

Take of oxymel of squills one dram and a half; simple cinnamon-water, an ounce; compound spirit of lavender, syrup of orange-peel, each one dram; mix.

Take of lemon-juice, fix drams; of falt of wormwood half a dram; mix, and add of fimple cinnamon-water, an ounce and a half; fyrup of orange-peel, one dram; spirituous water of pepper-mint, half an ounce; vinegar of squills, a dram, or a dram and half; make a draught, to be taken twice a day.

HAUSTUS ANODYNO - DIURETICUS.

AN ANODYNE DIURETIC DRAUGHT.

Take of pepper-mint water, one ounce; simple cinnamon-water, half an ounce; spirituous cinnamon-water, two drams; thebaic tincture, forty drops; ley of tartar, half a dram; syrup of marshmallows, one dram; mix.

These three elegant and powerful compositions are ordered by Dr. Mead, for promoting urine in

lap, two

ple, an ms;

f an ne; of half

lf a able last

vell hey hild atthe

s.

of an

m, orin hydropic cases. The Doctor has given a remarkable instance of the good effects of the above anodyne diuretic draught, in a man labouring under an ascites and tympany at the same time, where the pain was very severe, attended with great thirst and thick, high-coloured urine rendered in small quantities: the strong cathartics increased the distemper; soap, lixivial salts, balsam of Gilead, nitre, and the like, were tried in vain: this draught procured unexpected relief, not only a gentle sleep, and truce from the pain, but likewise a copious discharge of urine: by repeating the medicine, for a little time, every eight hours, and then only twice a day, and afterwards using corroborants, the cure was persectly compleated.

I would by no means omit inferting the two following most powerful medicines for the dropsy, taken from the Pharmacopæia Contracta, printed

for the use of the Portugueze hospital.

HAUSTUS DIURETICUS MITIOR.

MILDER DIURETIC DRAUGHT.

Take of water, an ounce and a half; diuretic falt, two scruples; oxymel of squills, one dram by measure.

Mix them together, and make a draught to be

taken three or four times a day.

HAUSTUS DIURETICUS FORTIOR.

STRONGER DIURETIC DRAUGHT.

Take of simple pennyroyal-water, an ounce and a half; fresh lemon-juice, six drams; salt of wormwood, wor fifte

H

twe fpir pee

lave dra

> of eith

dra tari ver

mo

fy

wormwood, half a dram; tincture of cantharides, fifteen drops; fimple syrup, two drams.

Mix them together, to be taken twice a day.

HAUSTUS EMETICUS.

EMETIC DRAUGHT.

T.

Take of ipecacoanha in powder from eight to twelve grains; alexeterial water, an ounce; red spirit of lavender, half a dram; syrup of orangepeel, one dram; mix.

2.

Take of ipecacoanha wine, one ounce; alexeterial water, three drams; compound spirit of lavender, thirty drops, syrup of violets, one dram; mix.

Half an ounce of oxymel of squills, or a grain of emetic tartar may be occasionally added to

either of these draughts.

re-

the

lathe at-

red

ng ial ere

ted

he

e:

ie,

723

NO

ſy,

ed

R.

ic

m

be

of.

Take fix drams of ipecacoanha wine; one dram of antimonial wine; one grain of emetic tartar, and one dram of compound spirit of lavender.

Take three drams of antimonial wine; five drams of fimple mint-water; spirituous cinnamon-water, and syrup of orange-peel, of each one dram.

Take five grains of emetic tartar; simple mintwater, ten drams; tincture of cardamoms, and syrup of violets, of each one dram; mix. The principal operation of these draughts is sufficiently obvious from their title. The compositions differ in strength, nearly according to the order in which they are placed: the two former are gentle mild vomits, for weakly, tender constitutions; the three last for persons of a more robust habit, in maniacal, melancholic, and some pituitous apoplectic cases, &c.

HAUSTUS & MOSCHO.

Musk DRAUGHT.

Take of cordial confection, a scruple; musk, ten grains; water, an ounce and a half; simple mint-water, half an ounce; arabic mucilage, two drams; double-refined sugar, half a dram; volatile aromatic spirit, and yellow spirit of lavender, of each half a dram.

Mix them together in the same manner as is

directed for making the musk julep.

This cordial antispasmodic draught is a medicine of great power and energy; and is excellently well calculated for low depressed fevers, in order to keep up the vis vitæ, raise the pulse, and promote a diaphoresis; especially in cases accompanied with convulsive symptoms, more particularly that dangerous, convulsive motion of the stomach and diaphragm, called the hiccups. It may be taken every third, fourth, or sixth hour, as the symptoms are more or less urgent.

water, ten chans; tinchere of cardinatoins, and

term of violence of cuth one dains min.

virt

arter a Med gratave

HAUSTUS E STYRACE.

13

nto

)rler

2 ic,

ſk,

ple

ge,

n;

la-

is

neex-

rs,

the

in

ns,

ive

led

th.

less

111

US

to.I

STORAX DRAUGHT.

Take of water, an ounce and a half; spirituous cinnamon-water, and diacodium, each one dram; storax pill, three or four grains.

Mix and make a draught, to be occasionally taken at night going to rest. In regard of its virtues, see the storax pill. Take of alure, waite virgol, each one dram:

wounds, kitches, 5x. is is fomedimen blowife used as a collymum; and as an injection in the conomices and fluor albus, when not accomsamed with virulence.

Baces directs this folytion for veribing ulcers,

the felt in the water ill they are difficult

ist the lolution feels, and then alest it corosen

AQUA PHAGEDENICA.

PHACEDENIC WATER. Take of lime-water, one pint; correlive mercutty ablimate, balt a dram.

.ebem sd acirulot a-made. I bis is cojely deligned for william and dissiming fold fold along and necronsing and

greatly of function folds; but, for the most party actequites to be ellered with water.

AQUA SAPPHIRINA-

APPHIAN-COLOUPED WATER

- I Q To bire-water, a pine; full transaction. must dead.

MEDICATED WATERS.

may cindenson were, and checking tree one

neo he .t

dean a floran palk three or lower

AQUA ALUMINOSA BATEANA. BATES'S ALUM WATER.

Take of alum, white vitriol, each one dram; water, half a pint.

Boil the salts in the water till they are dissolved, let the solution settle, and then filter it through

paper.

Bates directs this folution for washing ulcers, wounds, fistulas, &c. It is sometimes likewise used as a collyrium; and as an injection in the gonorrhæa and sluor albus, when not accompanied with virulence.

AQUA PHAGEDÆNICA.

PHAGEDENIC WATER.

Take of lime-water, one pint; corrosive mercury sublimate, half a dram.

Let a folution be made.

This is chiefly defigned for washing and cleaning old foul ulcers, and preventing the growth of fungous flesh; but, for the most part, it requires to be diluted with water.

AQUA SAPPHIRINA. SAPPHIRE-COLOURED WATER.

Take of lime-water, a pint; fal ammoniac, one dram.

Let

4

with quin awa pur the proj

-57L

fpiri wat

fclv mix by

pofe liqu

and

or i

I tho maying

Let them fland together in a copper veffel, or with a few bits of copper, till the water has acquired a blue fapphire colour.

This is used to deterge foul ulcers, and take away specks or films in the eyes; for which last purpose it is usual to drop three or four drops into the eye affected at a time, and to be repeated at proper intervals.

S.

A.

n;

d.

gh

rs,

ife

he

n-

er-

nd he

rt,

R.

ic,

et

AQUASTYPTICA.

STYPTIC WATER.

Take of blue vitriol, fix drams; alum, strong spirit (or oil) of vitriol, each half an ounce; water, fix ounces.

Boil the falts in the water, till they are diffelved; then add the acid spirit, and strain the mixture through paper.

This is formed upon the styptic recommended by Sydenham, for stopping bleeding at the nose, and other external hamorrhages: for this purpose, cloths or dossils of lint are to be dipt in the liquor and applied to the part.

AQUA VITRIOLICA.

VITRIOLIC WATER.

Take of white vitriol, half a dram; fpring, or rose water, half a pint.

Shake these together, and make a collyrium, or lotion for the eyes.

In inflammations of, and sharp defluctions on those organs, this cooling and repelling wash may be used at discretion, after bleeding, purging, and blistering. And, to render it still more M efficacious efficacious, it may not be improper to have recourse to internal diuretics at the same time. If this proportion should prove too sharp for the eyes, more water must be added.

LOTIO SAPONACEA.

SAPONACEOUS LOTION.

Take of damask rose-water, three quarters of a pint; oil olive, a quarter of a pint; ley of

tartar, half an ounce by measure.

Grind the ley of tartar and oil together, until they unite; then gradually add the rose-water. This may be occasionally rendered more deterfive, by adding a solution of any fixt alcaline salt.

This is only designed for external use, as a

Fig. and creaters and est horiging but how

Sydenians, to the second blacking at the flore second at the second black and the second second black at the second black at t

I the of white a trade hair or drain problems

chair their expendent and make a collyrings

is isdescriptions of, and house deficitions on

explant energies belong in the development

detergent wash.

GARGARISMS.

Legion for the even.

alui

tine

figs

the

two draws of while it yes extract, make a par-

re-If the

s of

of

ntil ter.

er-

5 2

S.

and CARGAR GARISM States

GARGARISMA ASTRINGENS.

ASTRINGENT GARGARISM.

Take of tincture of roses, fifteen ounces; alum, two drams; honey of roses, one ounce.

Mix them together.

GARGARISMA DETERGENS. DETERGENT GARGARISM.

Take of pectoral decoction, thirteen ounces; tincture of myrrh, one ounce; simple oxymel, two ounces.

Mix them together.

GARGARISMA EMOLLIENS.

to salabs ad Mac-St

EMOLLIENT GARGARISM.

Take of marshmallow leaves dried, one ounce; figs, four in number; water, two pints; cow's milk, one pint.

Boil them gently to a quart, and then strain

the liquor.

GARGARISMA REFRIGERANS.

COOLING GARGARISM.

Take half a pint of rose-water; the whites of two new laid eggs, beat up to water, and with M 2

two drams of white fugar-candy, make a gar-

When the tongue and mouth are fore, parched, and dry in ardent fevers, this grateful gargle is very useful to cool and supple the parts; and ought to be retained for that end as long as conveniently it can. Besides, it is that kind of gargle that a spoonful or two of it ought to be swallowed every now and then between whiles.

The use of the three former gargarisms may be fufficiently known by their respective titles; and therefore I shall only observe that the emollient one, is particularly appropriated for an inflammatory tooth-ach, after bleeding and cooling purgatives have been administered, and answers much better than the hot irritating applications generally made choice of for that purpole. When the mouth and fauces are loaded with viscid saliva and mucus, or there is not a free and proper fecretion in the glands, then spirit of sal ammoniac should be added to the gargle.

MELGADEAU -TUELGIOME

GARGARISMA REFRIGERANS.

Coorena Carparien

Uske of marfamallow larves dried, one ounce; four in nameday; water, two pints; cow's

enem genely to a quart, and then fliein

tarm bus just west his fines.

CLYSTERS.

dro

mi

the

In infamments, fevers, S.c. viere may be falso

Amen his to baring beam.

Mix them together.

gar-

hed, le is and con-

garwal-

may les; nolinling vers

ions hen liva fe-

niac

S.

CLYSTERS.

ENEMAEX AMYLO. STARCH CLYSTER.

Take five ounces of gelly of starch; forty drops of thebaic tincture. Mix for a clyster.

ENEMA ARABICUM.

ENEMAPURGANS.

ARABIC CLYSTER.

Take an ounce of arabic mucilage, and fix ounces of barley water, or mutton broth, and mix for a clyster.

ENEMA ASTRINGENS.

ASTRINGENT CLYSTER.

Take five ounces of decoction of tormentil, and three drams of electary of scordium, and mix them for a clyfter. good word sviraled , his book anifeeds, half a drain; Venier throching (c.l-

ENEMA COMMUNE

COMMON CLYSTER.

Take fix ounces of common decoction; oil clive, and folutive honey, of each two ounces; fal gem, one or two drams; mix.

M 3

In inflammatory fevers, &c. nitre may be subflituted instead of sal gem.

ENEMA DOMESTICUM.

DOMESTIC CLYSTER.

Take helf a pint of thin gruel; an ounce and a half of oil olive; and a spoonful of brown sugar.

Mix them together; fometimes a tea spoonful

or two of common falt may be added.

ENEMA PURGANS.

PURGING CLYSTER.

Take of common decoction, half a pint; linfeed oil, fyrup of buckthorn, and tincture of fena, of each two ounces; fal gem, half an ounce.

Mix them together.

RINGENES

ENEMA TEREBINTHINATUM.

TURPENTINE CLYSTER.

Take of common decoction, ten ounces; linfeed oil, solutive honey, each one ounce; oil of aniseeds, half a dram; Venice turpentine (dissolved in the yolk of an egg) half an ounce.

Mix them together.

The starch, arabic, and astringent clysters, are used in dysenteries, and other alvine sluxes, to strengthen the intestines, defend them from the acrimo-

difo gree char toge cede turr and inte

biti

per,

ub-

and wn

iful

inof an

inlif-

are to he

10-

10.1

acrimonious humours that corrode their delicate texture, and ease the pains which attend these diforders. But as an inflammation, in some degree, ever accompanies these sanguinary discharges, bleeding (and that, fometimes repeated) together with an ipecacoanha vomit, must precede every other attempt of cure whatever. The turpentine clyster is injected in nephritic cases; and the others are calculated for unloading the intestines of their contents, where the exhibition of purgatives in other forms is improper, or unsafecing stred to thad a bas min a bas icton mis, end firein it for in inielion.

This is ufer moderately warm, to gently bytinge the ears with, in order to with dut the wax that hardens there, and obditions the hearing;

or the supeur of it made ward may be tecent d into for the tage of there there a day, by means ar a proper funnel for cost phipale. During

atha may be once with more directionary and parameters sireps of the tellowing oleum reconferent flooris be compliate the care every night-going to bed,

this male calebra together, keeping them they t warm with whole of certon. The all forte of det.note of long that the bliftering, fleringteries,

the medicine of nervous coplasse motions, energie trimeren bile bilamente socienes lienrives, thould accompany their external appli-

11. - 12. Sp. 10. 45. 27. Sp. 10. 61.

IN FECTIO BALSAMICA.

Berennic Ingredien. Take of balism of copaida, half an educe;

WI COLOT TO VOTOM 4 INJEC-

scrimenia or humoure that corrode their delicate texture, and eafe the pains which attend their

INJECTIO AURICULARIS.

torether with an inconcounds vomit, much pre-

An Injection for the Ears.

Take an ounce of the fresh tops of rosemary, and a pint and a half of boy's urine.

Boil it to a pint, and strain it for an injection. This is used moderately warm, to gently syringe the ears with, in order to wash out the wax that hardens there, and obstructs the hearing; or the vapour of it made warm may be received into the ears two or three times a day, by means of a proper funnel for that purpose. But that this may be done with more fuccess, two or three drops of the following oleum acousticum should be dropt into the ears every night going to bed, for some nights together, keeping them stopt warm with wool or cotton. In all forts of deafness of long standing, blistering, sternutatories, the internal use of nervous, cephalic medicines, and fometimes antimonial, and mercurial alteratives, should accompany these external applications.

INJECTIO BALSAMICA.

BALSAMIC INJECTION.

Take of balsam of copaiba, half an ounce; lime water, half a pint; honey of roses, two ounces.

t

Let the balfam be well beaten up with the yolk of an egg; and then gradually add the lime water and honeys.

INJECTIO MERCURIALIS. MERCURIAL INJECTION.

Take of pure quickfilver, and starch, each equal weights.

Mix and make a powder by grinding them together in a glass or stone mortar, till the mercurial globules disappear.

Take a dram of this powder; four ounces of fpring water, and mix them for an injection.

INJECTIO MUCILAGINOSA.

MUCILAGINOUS INJECTION.

Take of linfeed, whole, one ounce; boiling water, a pint.

When the infusion is cold, strain it off, and add at the time of injecting an equal quantity of milk.

The two first of these preparations are designed to be injected into the urethra in virulent gonor-rhoeas, for cleansing and deterging the parts; and the last, by its demulcent and mucilaginous property, to prevent or alleviate the troublesome and painful irritation in the urinary canal, caused by the salts of the urine.

OLEUM ACOUSTICUM.

OIL TO HELP HEARING.

Take half an ounce of oil of almonds, and one dram of tincture of castor.

Mix them together.

M 5

Two

li-

HICE.

ary,

on.

fyvax

ıg;

ved ans

hat

ree

uld

ed,

opt

af-

es,

es,

ra-

e;

et

Two or three drops of this mixture are uleful to fosten and loosen the wax that fills up the passage to the tympanum, and prepares it to be brought away easier by syringing.

OLEUM HYPERICI.

OIL OF ST. JOHN'S WORT.

Take of the flowers of St. John's wort, full grown, fresh gathered, and carefully freed from the cups, four ounces; oil olive, two pints.

Pour the oil upon the flowers, and let them fland together till the oil is fufficiently coloured.

This is in much esteem amongst the surgeons, as a disoutient and deterger, and in contusions and wounds, especially of the nerves, is said to be eminently serviceable.

I have purposely omitted the oils of mucilages, elder, green oil, and others by decoction, as trifling and infignificant, or rather abfurd proceffes; because all, or most cold expressed oils in their natural state are much better adapted for medical purposes, than when tortured by fire in order to obtain the supposed virtues of the plant, by a long and tedious decoction, which will necessarily render them empyreumatic (fo called from their fetid burnt fmell) and highly acrimonious: for the oils of almonds, olives, and linfeed, even in a cool and quiescent state, will, after a length of time, fpontaneously grow rancid and acrid; how much more then, when agitated by the great impulse of fire? Befides, it is well known that expressed oils extract only the reanous and oily parts of vegetables,

but

bu

an

gir

mi Tio

zii

for

ul

10

20

II

m

s,

0

S

d

y

£

d

t

but do not act upon, or unite with the gummy and mucilaginous: hence the oleum e mucilaginibus of the shops contains nothing of the mucilage which its ingredients abound with. The college therefore, at their late reformation, have very judiciously retrenched the amazing number of oils by decoction, which were formerly ordered to be kept in the shops, to three only.

Pake a point of the following controls
platter, and two contes of Burguidy gitch.
Moisting to be together, and make a pakes toconting to be
line is the by utel as an allicave for Leaping
on other dreflings.

EMPLETRUM ANODYMUNI DISCUTURNS

ANCOVIE DISCUTERS PEASTER,

Take an ounce of fone pluder; ende fal encmoniac, powdered, also diams; campbines and opirm, of each one dram; a few drops, of oil

Make them into a parler cocculing to act.
The fittle of this plante full confiy-faces:
its ufe and virtues.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS. DRAWING PLASES.

- RASIGN teln and free was, of each

but do not all upon, or unite with the gummy and mucilaginous; bence the oleum a spicilar

sibes of the Mops contains nothing of the

pe

F

tion, have very judiciously reteenshed the annaany number of oils by decochon, which were

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM. STICKING PLASTER.

Take a pound of the following common plaster, and two ounces of Burgundy pitch. Melt them together, and make a plaster ac-

cording to art.

This is chiefly used as an adhefive for keeping on other dreffings.

EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM DISCUTIENS.

ANODYNE DISCUTIENT PLASTER.

Take an ounce of foap plafter; crude fal ammoniac, powdered, two drams; camphire, and opium, of each one dram; a few drops of oil olive.

Make them into a plaster according to art. The title of this plaster sufficiently shews its use and virtues.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS.

DRAWING PLASTER.

Take yellow refin and yellow wax, of each one pound, and four ounces of tried mutton fuet. Melt Melt them together, and strain the mixture, while it remains sluid.

This is designed, with just reason, to supply the place of the melilot plaster of former dispensatories.

EMPLASTRUM CALIDUM.

gentle thin ant sold a quimbrione Wey grow cold, the two effected oils, and let them all is

Take eight ounces of gum plaster, and two ounces of blistering plaster.

Melt them together over a gentle fire.

This is a very stimulating composition, proper to be applied to the seet in low depressed severs, attended with coma, subsultus tendinum, and other nervous symptoms, as also to other parts affected with rheumatic, sciatic, or paralytic complaints, &c.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

ounce and a fall of common turnence.

Take four pints of olive oil; two pounds and a half of litharge, finely powdered; and fix pints of spring water.

Boil them over a gentle fire, continually stirring them with a wooden spatula, till the oil and litharge are united, and they acquire the confistence of a plaster.

This is the common diachylon of the shops, and is chiefly applied in excoriations of the skin, sight wounds, &c.

flight wounds, &c. while common on the second

n

g

đ

il

15.

t

pent

ficie R

and

moi

the

pail

ind

F

-011

an

dra

pr

pl

it

ft

EMPLASTRUM E CYMINO.

OUMMEN PEASTER.

Take three ounces of soap plaster; one ounce of Burgundy pitch; the essential oils of cummin

and caraway feeds, of each one dram.

Melt the platter and pitch together over a gentle fire, and add, a little before they grow cold, the two effential oils, and let them all be accurately well mixed according to art.

This is a warm attenuating and discutient plaster, and may be applied in statulent cold compours, external contusions, and even in pains of the side, after plentiful bleeding, with success.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM.

GUM PLASTER.

Take a pound and a half of the common platter; galbanum strained, and strained gum ammoniacum, of each three ounces; and an ounce and a half of common turpentine.

Melt them all together, and make a plaster ac-

a nell o many, buely powdered tractil of the

This is chiefly used as a digestive and suppurative plaster.

and the distance wedgen factures, it the bill and

EMPLASTRUM MERCURIALE.

and od to snormoons allosi a visito at has

Take the common plaster and gum ammoniac, strained, of each half a pound; four ounces of quicksilver; common turpentine, and oil of turpentine,

pentine, of each a dram and a half, or a fuf-

ficient quantity language to beliege animamol ei

Rub the quickfilver with the oil of terpentine and the common turpentine, till the globules disappear; then add by degrees the gum ammoniac and the plaster melted a little before they grow cold, and mix the whole accurately together.

This plaster is a powerful resolvent and discutient, and is sometimes of considerable use in pains in the joints or limbs, from a venereal cause.

indurated glands, &c.

EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS.

STRENGTHENING PLASTER

Take fix ounces of common plaster; an ounce and a half of frankincense, and fix drams of dragon's blood.

To the common plaster melted, add the other

ingredients reduced into powder.

This is as well contrived for the purpole expressed in its title, as any plaster can be.

EMPLASTRUM E SAPONE.

meenle, one bubble

SOAP PLASTER.

Take two pounds and a half of the common

plaster; hard soap, half a pound. will a south

Having melted the common plaster, add, while it is hot, the soap scraped into small fragments; stir them effectually together to dissolve the soap, and take care not to let the mixture grow too cold, before you form it into rolls, for then it will grow too brittle.

This

is fometimes applied to external contusions and ecchymoles, &c. of this policy and

the common turpentine, till the elobules

EMPLASTRUM E SINAPI. MUSTARD PLASTER.

Take drawing plaster, and Burgundy pitch, of

each half a pound.

Melt them together over a gentle fire; and carefully stir into them, by little and little, as much mustard seed powdered as the mixture will

take up.

This is a very warm stimulating composition, and of great use in paralytic and gouty complaints. It may be applied to the whole seet, the head, or the parts affected. It frequently raises blisters.

EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM.

STOMACH PLASTER.

Take of fost labdanum, three ounces; frankincense, one ounce; cinnamon, expressed oil of mace, so called, of each half an ounce; essential

oil of mint, one dram.

Add to the frankincense melted, first the labdanum softened by heat, and then the oil of mace, afterwards mix these with the cinnamon and oil of mint, and beat them together in a warm mortar into a mass, which is to be kept in a close vessel.

In weakness of the stomach, nausea, vomitings, &c. this elegant and valuable plaster, spread thick upon leather, should be applied to the whole who

EN

nic ver me

fpr a p

115

ba

whole region of the stomach, and renewed from time to time.

nď

nd

of

d

is 11

1,

e

S

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM. BLISTERING PLASTER.

Take drawing plaster, Burgundy pitch, Venice turpentine, and cantharides reduced into a very fine powder, of each four ounces.

The plaster, pitch, and turpentine being all melted together, a little before the mass hardens, sprinkle in, and mix the cantharides; and make a plaster according to art.

fire, till they have acquired a due confifence, and a reddifficelose. There a time, a großer part will subfide from this mixture, the upper and more liquid part of which is called Egyptian boney. The tortom of this a more actid than the top. The top therefore is afed alone, or which some of the lower part shired up into it, as occasion requires.

This is only used externally, for cleanfing and deterging uses and keeping days fungous field. It is of great service likewise in veneral ulcerations about the threat and contact.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM.

WHITE OINTMENT.

self-nice of all olives, and pint; white wars, four-maneri, each two ounces, which a greatle fire and fir them very brinkly with a greatle fire and fir them very brinkly without tealing, till they are way old.

UNGUEN-

the region of the formath, and renewed from

evolution and a first

OINTMENTS.

EGYPTIAN OINTMENT.

可能工具工作工具证

Take of verdegris, finely powdered, five ounces; honey, fourteen ounces by weight, vinegar,

feven ounces by measure.

Boil these ingredients together over a gentle fire, till they have acquired a due consistence, and a reddish colour: after a time, a grosser part will subside from this mixture; the upper and more liquid part of which is called Egyptian honey. The bottom of this is more acrid than the top. The top therefore is used alone, or with some of the lower part stirred up into it, as occasion requires.

This is only used externally, for cleansing and deterging ulcers, and keeping down sungous sless. It is of great service likewise in venereal ulcera-

tions about the throat and tonfils.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM. WHITE OINTMENT.

.Take of oil olive, one pint; white wax, sper-

maceti, each two ounces.

Melt them together with a gentle fire, and flir them very briskly without ceasing, till they are thoroughly cold.

UNGUEN-

U

half

two

7

emo

fret

fim

is f

U

OIL

0

UNGUENTUM ALBUM CAMPHORATUM.

CAMPHORATED WHITE OINTMENT.

Take four ounces of the white ointment, and half a dram of camphire, rubbed with a drop or two of oil, and mix them together.

The first of these ointments is cooling and emollient, and very useful in excoriations, and frettings of the skin, &c. The second is of fimilar virtues, but by the addition of camphire, is somewhat more resolving and discutient.

UNGUENTUM DETERGENS. DETERGENT OINTMENT.

Take four ounces of the following digestive cintment, and one ounce of the red mercurial corrofive, finely levigated. XXW wolfey to senduo

Mix them well together. Ind bar and a wolly

This is a very good dreffing for foul fungous ulcers.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM.

DIGESTIVE OUNTMENT

Take a pint of olive oil; yellow wax, and yellow resin, of each half a pound; and four ounces of common turpentine.

Dissolve the whole in the oil, stirring them very well, and ftrain off the mixture, while it remains hot mine turned to this

This is a very useful dreffing for digesting and healing wounds and ulcers.

UNGUENTUM E GUMMI ELEMI.

OINTMENT OF GUM ELEMI.

Take of mutton suet, fresh and tried, seven ounces; gum elemi, three ounces; Venice turpentine, two ounces.

Melt and firain them so as to make an oint-

ment according to art.

This, or a fimilar composition, has been long in use for digesting, cleansing, and incarning wounds and ulcers; and Arcæus, its inventor, greatly extols this balsam, as he calls it, particularly in wounds of the head.

UNGUENTUM EMOLLIENS.

EMOLLIENT OINTMENT.

Take a pint of cold drawn linseed oil; three ounces of yellow wax; an ounce and a half of yellow resin, and half an ounce of common turpentine.

Mix, and by melting and straining the mixture make an ointment according to art, which supplies the place of the ointment of marshmallows.

The title of this unquent shews its use.

UNGUENTUM MERCURIALE.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Take of hog's lard tried, two ounces; quickfilver, one ounce; Venice turpentine, a scruple. a mo drops then fully

four men

UN

0

hal

wit an fan

> ner que dise and tio wh

ha bu th

Cu

to

Grind the quickfilver with the turpentine, in a mortar, adding (if occasion requires) a very few drops of oil of turpentine) till it ceases to appear; then gradually add the lard warmed, and carefully mix them together.

Take of pure quickfilver, one ounce; and four ounces of the foregoing emollient oint-Rub it is marble mortage and with a Mix them well together, it of what them well together it of the confidence according to art.

UNGUENTUM E MERCURIO PRÆCIPITATO.

OINTMENT OF MERCURY PRECIPITATE.

Take of the simple ointment, an ounce and a half; precipitated fulphur, two drams; white mercury precipitate, two scruples. At and anowal

Mix them well together, and moisten them with ley of tartar, that they may be made into

an ointment.

Mercurial ointments have in many cases the fame effects with the preparations of this mineral taken inwardly; and are at present frequently employed, not only against cutaneous disorders, as alterants; but likewise in venereal and other obstinate cases for raising a salivation. The cures from mercury are best effected, whether internally or externally administered, by using it in such small quantities at a time as not to affect the salival glands too soon, before it has extended its action to the remoter parts; but rather prolong the time, in order to remove the cause of the disease. The ointment of mercury precipitate is a very elegant one; and frequently

bas

TH

U

I

ivor

veff

mal

rose

effe

bear

and

ferv

oin

pou

esse

tho

for

app

ton

N

quently made use of against the itch, and other cutaneous disorders with success.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM.

EYE OINTMENT.

Take an ounce of prepared tutty.

Rub it in a marble mortar, and with a fufficient quantity of viper's fat make an ointment of a pretty foft confiftence according to art.

This is peculiarly appropriated to diseased eyes, and will often cure the inflammations of those organs; and remove even films and excrescences on the cornea. It is to be applied with a small hair-pencil, the eye winking, or a little opened. Bleeding, purging, and blistering in the neck and behind the ears, with issues between the shoulders, during the use of it, will help to promote its efficacy.

UNGUENTUM SATURNINUM.

SATURNINE OINTMENT.

Take of oil plive, four ounces by measure; white wax, fix drams; sugar of lead, one dram.

Let the sugar of lead, reduced into a very sultile powder, be ground with some part of the oil, and the wax melted with the rest of the oil: mix both together, and keep them stirring till the ointment is grown cold.

This is very useful as a cooling and deficcative

ointment.

vioneno.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX.

order to remove that known bane of locicity, and

THE SIMPLE OINTMENT, FALSELY CALLED POMATUM.

Take of hog's lard, tried *, two pounds.

Let the lard be continually stirred with an ivory spatula near the fire in a glazed earthen vessel, till it be reduced into a light incoherent mass, adding by degrees four ounces of damask rose water, and afterwards a sufficient quantity of essence of lemons to give it a grateful scent.

Mix, and make an ointment by stirring and beating the lard incessantly according to art.

This is the common ointment for foftening and smoothing the skin, healing chaps, &c. It serves also for the basis of liniments, and other ointments.

UNGUENTUM E SULPHURE.

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

Take of the above simple ointment, half a pound; flowers of sulphur, unwashed, two ounces; essence of lemons, one scruple.

Mix them together.

it

d

of

a

e

n

;

This is a certain and efficacious remedy for those cutaneous eruptions, termed the itch; and for ease, safety, and expedition, is second to no application whatever, that can be made use of in

* The purification or trying of hog's lard and mutton fuet.—After chopping them into small pieces, melt them by a gentle heat, with the addition of a little water, then Arain them from the membranes.

rebra

order to remove that known bane of fociety, and interruptedly vexatious fensation.

UNGUENTUM AD VESICATORIA.

OINTMENT FOR BLISTERS.

Take of hog's lard tried, and bliftering plaster, each equal weights.

Melt them together over a very gentle fire, and

ffir them well till grown cold.

This is a proper ointment to be spread over the common dressings for perpetual blisters, as they are called, or when they are intended to be kept running for a considerable time.

UNGUENTUM & SULPHURE.

CINTRENT OF SULPHOR. M.

Take of the above firme ointenent, that a

cond; flowers of fulphur, anwalhed; two ounces;

of the character and efficient repair for

ent eafer, faiety, and exactition, is ficond to no

" The parification or trying of log's first and more

thing the American med pulgaris with - you got

. Three of lements whe ferrale.

"Tilger the week to a till the

INIL I MED CONTROLLED TO A LABOR OF A LITTLE WATER,

whi

the

qui

oin

L

foll

fixt

In

pal

L

and

The lide of this composition likewise expedits

d

d

IS

9

LINIMENTS.

APONACEOUS LINISIENT.

the medical medical.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM. WHITE LINIMENT.

Take of oil olive, four ounces by measure; white wax, sperma ceti, each two drams.

Melt them together over a gentle fire, stirring them without intermission, till they are grown quite cold.

This differs only in consistence from the white ointment.

LINIMENTUM HÆMORRHOIDALE.

LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

Take one ounce of emollient ointment, or the following tripharmac liniment; thebaic tincture, fixty drops.

Mix them well together. On the T

LINI-

The title of this medicine expresses its principal use and intention.

Boil them over a centle fire, continually flirr-

LINIMENTUM PARALYTICUM

PARALYTIC LINIMENT. OF

Take three ounces of saponaceous liniment, and one ounce of spirit of sal ammoniac.

Mix them together.

N

The

Gid a

The title of this composition likewise expresses its medical intentions.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM.

SAPONACEOUS LINIMENT.

Take of liquid foap, and spirit of rosemary, of each half a pint; spirit of sal ammoniac, one ounce, camphire half an ounce; essential oils of cummin-seeds, and of origany, of each one dram.

Digest the camphire in the spirit of rosemary till it is dissolved: then add the rest and make a liniment of a thinner consistence than common,

according to art. hit a columnsmi duodase much

This is a very penetrating remedy for external purposes in gouty and rheumatic pains, sprains, contusions, and the like. The parts affected should be well embrocated with this mixture, applying afterwards cloths dipt in the same.

LINIMENTUM TRIPHARMACUM.

LINIMENT OF THREE INGREDIENTS.

Take of common plaster, four ounces; oil olive, a quarter of a pint; vinegar, one ounce by measure.

Boil them over a gentle fire, continually flirring them until they acquire the confiftence of a

liniment.

This is a new and less troublesome method of preparing the old unguentum nutritum of the shops. It is a good application for external inflammations of the skin, &c.

LINI-

LI

wei

phi

the

in t

LINIMENTUM VOLATILE.

VOLATILE LINIMENT.

Take of oil of almonds, one ounce, by meafure; spirit of sal ammoniac, two drams by weight.

Shake them well together in a wide-mouthed

phial, until they perfectly unite.

f

a

ts is

1.

oil ce

r-

a

of he n-

I-

This is an useful embrocation in rheumatic and ischiadic pains, contusions, sprains, &c. See the chapters on the rheumatism and contusions, in the Modern Practice.

· . . batas is that was success; this has fire

ongleron hanny market her in the harmon of the

and the state of t

THE LOW SHEET WITH THE TOTAL STREET

CERATES.

THEFT IN VOLATILE

CERATUM ALBUM. WHITE CERATE.

Take of oil olive, a quarter of a pint; white wax, four ounces.

Melt them together, and keep them stirring

till the cerate is grown quite cold.

• 0.2

This is an excellent foft dreffing for blifters, where the drawing plaster, generally made use of for that purpose, is too irritating.

CERATUM EPULOTICUM.

EPULOTIC CERATE.

Take of oil olive, one pint; yellow wax,

and calamine prepared, each half a pound.

Melt the wax with the oil, and as foon as the mixture begins to grow stiff, sprinkle in the calamine; keeping them constantly stirring together,

till the cerate is grown quite cold.

CERATES.

This excellent cicatrizing composition is formed upon the cerate which Turner strongly and justly recommends in cutaneous ulcerations and exceriations; and experience sufficiently convinces us, that besides its epulotic or cicatrizing virtue, it is a valuable cooling, drying, and somewhat repelling application.

rie

tw

po

th

ph

Ca

ar

EPITHEMS.

CATAPLASMA AROMATICUM.

AROMATIC CATAPLASM.

Take of cummin-feeds, four ounces; bay-berries, mint-leaves dried, each three ounces; Jamaica pepper, Virginian snake-root, myrrh, each two ounces; honey, thrice the weight of the powdered species.

Mix and make them into a cataplasm.

CATAPLASMA CAMPHORATUM.

CAMPHORATED CATAPLASM.

Take of the above aromatic cataplasm, one ounce; camphor, one dram.

Mix them together.

te

ng

s,

of

x,

ne

a-

nd

d

g

These are both warm stomachic compositions; the last of which is, by the addition of the camphire, most discutient, and therefore in some cases, may be a proper application in the gout and sore-throat.

CATAPLASMA DISCUTIENS.

DISCUTIENT CATAPLASM.

Take of barley meal, or for want of it, oatmeal, fix ounces; fresh hemlock, well bruised, N 3 two two ounces; crude fal ammoniac, half an ounce;

vinegar a fufficient quantity.

Boil the meal and the hemlock leaves for a little time in the vinegar, and then mix with them the fal ammoniac.

CATAPLASMA EMOLLIENS.

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM.

Take of crumb of bread, seven ounces; linfeed, well bruised, one ounce; cows milk, fresh, a sufficient quantity.

Boil them a little together in order to make a poultice, to which may be added a spoonful of

olive oil.

CATAPLASMA MATURANS.

RIPENING CATAPLASM.

Take of figs, four ounces; yellow basilicum ointment, or our digestive ointment, one ounce;

galbanum, strained, half an ounce.

Beat the figs thoroughly in a mortar, occafionally dropping in some spirit of wine or strong ale; then carefully mix with them the ointment first melted with the galbanum. Half an ounce or more of raw onions, well bruised, may be added to this poultice.

The use of these three compositions may be easily understood from their titles. Every application of the discutient cataplasm should previously be sprinkled with a proper quantity of camphorated spirit of wine in order to render it more efficacious.

CATA-

CA

wit

C

ead

of

wi

it ic

m

ly

ag

flu

el

pl

ar

iı

CATAPLASMA OPHTHALMICUM.

CATAPLASM FOR THE EYES.

Take two ounces of conserve of roses; a scruple of alum in powder, and the white of one egg well beaten up with the alum, and then mixed with the conserve according to art.

CATAPLASMA SINAPINUM. MUSTARD CATAPLASM.

and occalional bliffarms

Take flower of mustard-seed, and oatmeal, of each equal parts, and with a sufficient quantity of vinegar make a poultice.

This applied in a sciatica to the part affected will greatly warm, irritate, and sometimes blister it: by which means is promoted a free perspiration, and a passage procured for the offending matter to make its exit at through the pores of the skin. It may be of service likewise in paralytic cases, and by its stimulating manner of agency forward the circulation of the nervous sluid, and restore the vascular texture to its former elasticity. The foregoing warm, and mustard plasters, which will frequently vesicate the skin, are of similar effects with this cataplasm.

COAGULUM ALUMINOSUM. ALUM CURD.

Take the white of one egg.

Agitate it with a sufficient large lump of alum, in a tin dish, till it is coagulated.

This medicine is taken from Riverius *. However there is nothing so essential in the

* Praxeos Medicæ, lib. ii. cap. 8. de ophthalmia. N 4 choice choice of the vessel, but that any other kind will equally serve, which cannot be suspected of giving a taint to the preparation.

This and the foregoing ophthalmic cataplasm, are useful aftringent epithems for fore, moist, and inflamed eyes, attended with sharp defluxions, &c. After the inflammation has yielded a little to previous bleeding, purging, and occasional blistering, some of this curd may be applied upon soft cloth or lint, at night going to rest, and repeated according to the degree and urgency of the inflammation.

A second that the properties of a second second to

Lie as fragula and recommendating to three house

OAGULUM ALUMINC

construction of the state of the state of the

towever there is nothing to different in

Practice Medica, Mb. H. cep. S. de ophibalostes.

Toca the white of one eage.

ALUM CORP

The state of the second reserved to the second seco

INDEX.

CPKNFDCPKNFDCPKNFDCPKNFDCPKNFDCFKNFD CFKNFDCFKNFDCFKNFDCFKNFDCFKNFD CFKNFDCFKNFDCFKNFDCFKNFDCFKNFD CFKNFDCFKNFDCFKNFDCFKNFDCFKNFDCFKNFD

of

n, d

I N D E X.

challed	
BALSAM, arthritic -	Page 133
of guaiacum —	134
Locatelli's -	206
of fulphur, fimple	_ 37
with Barbardoes tar	ibid.
traumatic —	
Bolus, arthritic -	182
asthmatic diuretic -	- ibid.
astringent —	183
for blood-spitting	187
of borax	183
of camphire -	- 184
diaphoretic —	185
dyfenteric —	ibid.
iliac —	- 18
mercurial	187
emetic -	- '186
N. Y. American Company of the Compan	184
of rhubarb with mercury	— 188
of induard with mercury	
Calx of antimony	- 5I
Cataplasm, aromatic,	- 269
camphorated	ibid.
discutient -	ibid.
emollient	270
for the eyes —	27 B
mustard	ibid.
ripening —	- 270
N 5	Caustic

Dec

Page 51 Caustic, antimonial common milder 30 ibid. ftronger Iunar 41 Cerate, epulotic 268 white ibid. Cinnabar of antimony 52 factitious 44 native II Clyster, arabic 245 aftringent ibid. common ibid. domeffic 246 nitrous ibid. purging ibid. ftarch 245 turpentine 246 Colcothar of vitriol 30 Collyrium, alum 240 of mindererus 67 fapphirine 240 vitriolic 241 Confection, cordial 204 Conserve of hips 13 orange-peel 12 rolemary 14 rofes 13 floes 14 wood-forrel ibid. wormwood ibid. Crocus of antimony washed 50 Curd, alum 271 Decoction, antiemetic and febrifuge 78 antihectic 79 peruvian 79 Decoction, 为自然的有人

	IN DEX	275
Decoction	, antiphlogistic	80
	antiputrescent	8r
0.00	of burdock	82
Trigger	for clyfters —	— 83
Ase laste	of contrayerva	93
	diuretic	. 84
	febrifuge	ibid.
	japonic —	. 85
	of ipecacoanha	ibid.
. 12.2	lemon VETOR-	- 86
	of logwood	83.
	mercurial +	- 87.
	of myrrh —	- ibid.
	opening	- 8r
0.0	pectoral — normana	- 88
(12 -)	peruvian, simple	ibid.
-84	nitrous	89
	fleel	88:
	tartarized	- 89
053	vitriolic shape	ibid.
	purging — -	- 9r
St.	of quinces —	rapirotel 83
061	for the rickets	
964	of farfaparilla sings in-	92
11,162 to 10 minutes	feneka gainatus	— 93 — ibid.
	fnakeroot	
9.0	tormentil	
T É T	white	82
	wild vine yboold a	
	of the woods site of the woods	
	alterative idelled stand in	230
Mar Hall	anodyne diuretic	2.35
with the second	antacid of the antacid	- 230
table .	antiphlogiftic	ibid.
701	antiseptie indiqui -	- 231
Electery	N 6	Draught,

100.131.2415

276 I N D E X.

Draugh	nt, aftringent	100 232
	attenuating	ibid.
	cathartic	- 233
-	diaphoretic -	234
76-7	diuretic -	235, 236
4.6	emetic — —	- 237
	mufk-	- 238
	peruvian -	- 231
- 1 spid: 1	faline nd-obsoqu	- 230
YUS THE	ftorax —	- 239
Drops,	antihectic	- 225
	antimonial —	- 226
	arthritic —	ibid.
116	balfamic detergent	ibid.
100	cinnamon —	— 36
100000	diuretic olda usivat	- 227
	menagogue	- ibid.
	nervous	_ 228
	paregorie	- ibid.
A0101	feorbutic —	- 229
20	18 - 18 1 - 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	gq are extended
Elaterio		- 16
Llectar	y, alexipharmae -	- 189
26	antiseptic allements	- 190
	attenuating -	— ibid.
. 30 0 3 .	- balsamie -	- 191
ability .	binding	203
67	of borax — and	- 191
20	for the bloody-flux	
03	epileptic shoow-dr	- 193
	for a gonorrhœa	194
050	of black hellebore	1.95
Charles	japonic —	- 196
	for the jaundice	- ibid.
	lenitive oldgi	- ibid.
231	- nephritic	197
Dimugat,	0 N	Electary,

E A TANDA TO TANA DO TO TANA

I N D E X.	277
Electary, paralytic -	198
pectoral	ibid.
peruvian, febrifuge	199
ftrengthening	ibid.
flyptic	200
for the piles — —	194
purging — —	191
rheumatic s - smad 3c-	200
of fcammony	201
feorbutic - militali -	202
of fcordium	202
fleel samout	192
vermifuge	- 204
Elixir of aloes.	135
acid the little	ibid.
antivenereal and to -	136
menagogue — —	ibid.
nephritic	137
paregoric — — add —	ibid.
peruvian — + protes -	138
of rhubarb compounds low -	ibid.
of fena compound	139
of vitriol acid solon_do	ibid.
a to a contract of the contrac	140
Embrocation, discutient	36
Linumon, arabic	211
camphorated	212.
common 300 Ties	- 211
oily — 1997 —	212
of ipermaceti —	- ibid.
Ethiops, antimonial	- 42
mineral pylandes 100000 10	- 43
Expression of millepedes	213
- DATIACIS CULTURE	- 17 - 18
gentian black hellebore	19
nglolal Infologa	Extract

278 I N D E X.

Inf

In

K L L L

Extract, jalap	20
Juniper — Islam	ibid.
cor logwood agair - asimus-	- 17
peruvian — —	20
-rue	- 19
favine favine	ibid.
168 61010 2013 1nd	
Flowers of benzoine	- 37
god' . martial	- 40
of fulphur —	- 11
Fomentation, anodyne -	- 97
aromatic -	- ibid.
aftringent -	- 98
common -	ibid.
emollient —	99
of hemlock	98
cathe management of the contract of the	
Gargarism, astringent -	- 243
cooling -	ibid.
egt - detergent	ibid.
- emollient word and a round	
est	
Honey of roles	
of folutive.	ibid.
tion, disputient and the contract of the	
Infusion, anticolic	
bitter in transport	- 69
purging memory	ibid.
fleel	ibid.
cephalic — image —	71
cepnanc - hanomin	ago abid.
of contrayerva	72
of ginger	
of ipecacoanha of linfeed	72
	73 ibid.
menagogue sandallad	T C C
3317.4	Infusion

INDEX	279
Infusion of mint	2 Daniel 73
of orange peel	71
pectoral —	- 74
peruvian, compound	- ibid.
fimple	ibid.
of rhubarb —	— 75
of sena —	— ibid.
flimulating	ibid.
Injection, balfamic -	248
for the ears —	ibid.
mercurial —	- 249
mucilaginous -	ibid.
Juices, scorbutic	- 15
Julep, alexeterial -	- 214
of camphor	215
carminative	- ibid.
of chalk —	— ibid.
cordial —	- 214
hysteric —	_ 216
of musk —	- ibid.
ftomachic —	- ibid.
Kermes, mineral	- 49
Lard, tried or purified	263
Ley of tartar —	_ 28
Linctus, acidulous -	- 207
common	_ 208
incraffating —	ibid.
folutive — only	209
of spermaceti —	— ibid.
for a squinzey	- 207
Liniment, paralytic -	- 265
for the piles	ibid.
faponaceous -	266
CHARLES CO.	Liniment,

280 I N D E X.

Mi Mu

Oil

200 1 1 D E A.	
Liniment, of three ingredients	266
volatile -	267
white —	- 265
Lotion, faponaceous	242
Magnefia alba —	33
Materia medica —	_ 2
Mercury, alcalized —	- 43
calcined _	- 44
coralline	- 46
corrofive, red	ibid.
fublimate -	- 44
dulcified fublimate -	- 45
emetic yellow -	47
fugared	- 43
white precipitate —	46
Milk of ammoniacum	213
astringent — —	95
Mixture, alexipharmac —	— 218
anifated	25
anticolic	- 219
antiemetic —	ibid.
antifeptic camphorated	— 99
afthmatic —	- 220
aftringent .	— ibid.
balfamic -	- 221
cinnamon	
cordial	221
diaphoretic —	222
sich acid annuma	ibid.
diuretic ovinal-	- ibid.
lemon intermised to	27
menagogue vaccius	223
paregoric	- ibid.
purging — and and	— ibid.
faline Topograph	- 219
	Mixture,

IANA DOEXX.	281
Mixture, stomachic	224
Mucilage, arabic —	96
of quince-feeds —	ibid.
Oil of amber, empyrheumatic	34
to help hearing	249
of St. John's wort, by infusion -	- 250
Oils, effential or distilled	22
of anifeeds — —	25
caraway-feeds — siling	26
cummin-feeds —	ibid.
dill-feed	ibid.
chamomile flowers	25
cinnamon	26
cloves	ibid.
Jamaica pepper nommos—nitratis	27
juniper berries — — —	26
lavender flowers	25
lemon peel	27
nutmegs — —	ibid.
origanum origanum	,23
pennyroyal — —	3 24
pepper-mint — — gala-	ibid.
fpear-mint —	ibid.
rolemary — outpoint	ibid.
rue	ibid.
fass — —	23
favine — mun-gata	24
turpentine — — 2000 —	27
wormwood —	25
Ointment for blifters - oid	264
detergent -	259
digestive —	ibid.
Egyptian —	258
emollient	260
for the eyes — hild	262
finite,	intment

266 7 5 2 4 2 4 4 4 6 1 4 4 5 7 4 3 6 1 2 5 9 1 6 1 2 d. d. 7 3 d. d. 9 d. d. d. 9 d.

282 INDE X.

Plai

Po

Ointment of gum elemi	260
mercurial	-dana en libid.
of mercury preci	
faturnine	— — 262
fimple	263
of fulphur-	- ibid.
whiteoff in yd-	258
	illib malsinsii 259
Oxymel, fimple —	151
of fquills	150
	· Control - Local
Philonium -	205
Pills, antivenereal -	woll shipparts 170
aromatic	172
aftringent -	173
cathartie, common	raggag seisms ibid.
milder	ecimal angirum ibid.
deobstruent	entwoff asimoval 174
nervous	ibid.
ethiopie	170
gamboge	- miniro 175
se gum-	in language ibid.
opening	- mim - qo/ 176
· iliac	81 Spear-ment
menagogue	- 718 melot 176
mercurial -	177
Rufus's -	178
of fagapenum	- ibid.
faponaceous	- dais 179
fquill-	beginnion ibid.
flomachic -	-craft ld - ins ariso.
eta gum	ibid.
florax —	ibid.
ftrengthening	177
Plaster, anodyne discutient	252
sac bliftering -	257
Sustantino .	Plaster,

	INDEX.	283
Plaster	, common	253.
	drawing —	252
	cummin — —	254
	gum —	ibid.
	mercurial — —	ibid.
	mustard — —	256
CÁL	flicking — —	252
	foap — —	255
	ftrengthening —	- ibid.
10074	flomach —	256
Poule:	warm — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	253
	er, antacid —	110
Lowde	of amber, compound -	152
	arthritic — —	155,
	Dover's	ibid.
	of arum, compound -	154
01.4	for the bite of a mad dog	153
	carminative	156
	of cerusse, compound	- 157
	of contrayerva, compound -	158
	crabs claws, compound -	157
12	to promote delivery	, 163
	diuretic Loowman	V 40 159
: h	epileptic — manifolia	ibid.
	febrifuge antimonial	ibid.
	hydragogue	二十五年一章 医工作性动物
	japonic	ibid.
ų.	with opium	164
	for the king's evil	162
	of myrrh, compound	ibid.
	purging, common —	156
	with orris	ibid.
	of fena compound	163
3	fneezing —	164
Spe. 1.		Powder,

Spir

Sto Su Su

S,

I N D E X	285
Spirit of fal ammoniac	35
dulcified —	ibid.
of scurvy-grass	64
of sea-salt	31
of turpentine	23, 27
of vinegar	63
of vitriol — —	31
dulcified	34
volatile aromatic	36
fetid — —	ibid.
of wine camphorated —	224
Stone, medicinal — —	42
Sugar of lead — —	41
Sulphur, precipitated —	38
of antimony, precipitated	- 49
S, rup of balfam of Peru -	143
of buckthorn	148
of clove july-flowers —	143
of garlick	141
of ginger	149
of kermes	144
of lemon juice	145
of marshmallows —	142
of meconium —	145
of mulberries -	ibid.
of orange peel	142
pectoral	ibid.
of wild poppies	146
of quinces	144
of raspberries —	145
of roles, folutive	147
of faffron —	143
fimple	141
of fquills of Tolu balfam	147
	148
of violets —	Tartar
2 100.000	Tartar,

200		12 1
Tartar,		
	foluble —	_ 29
	vitriolated —	— 32
Tinctur	e, anticolic —	- 113
	antidyfenteric -	- 114
	antiphthisic —	ibid.
	aromatic	115
	of balfam Peru —	— 116
	bitter —	— 113
	of cantharides -	- 116
	of cardamoms —	- 117
	of caraway —	ibid.
	of caftor —	- 118
	compound	- ibid.
	of cafumunar -	119
	or cinnamon —	118
	of contrayerva —	119
	of copper -	131
	of dill —	- 117
	for the dropfy —	122
	fetid, fimple	- 120
541	volatile	ibid.
and a	of gum ammoniacum	- ibid.
51-1	galbanum	- ibid.
	guaiacum	— 122
	fagapenum	— 120
	of black hellebore	- 124
	of white hellebore	— 132
	of jalap — -	— 122
	japonic	- 123
	of iron —	- 123
	of mastich	124
	of myrrh —	- ibid.
	of orange peel — paralytic —	115
	paralytic . —	— 126
	of pepper -	119
	2	Tincture,

Tinct

	INDEX.	287
Tinchure.	Peruvian, acid -	126
1 meture,	fimple —	ibid.
	compound —	ibid.
8,38	of rhubarb —	127
	of rhubarb, alterative	128
	of rofes — —	77
	of faffron	119
	of fena -	128
10	of fnake-root	129
3.5	of foot	121
10	flomachic -	- 129
	flyptic -	ibid.
	fudorific —	130
100	thebaic -	112
22	of Tolu	130
1361.	for the tooth-ach	125
62	of valerian	131
Troches.	cardialgic —	167
að -	carminative -	ibid.
72	for a catarrh	168
	for a cough	167
240	of japan earth	168
77	of fulphur —	ibid.
24.E		
Vinegar.	alexeterial	102
40 -	camphorated	ibid.
1.6.	diffilled —	63
*C 7 E	of squills —	103
7/1/12	- Imaila	(1)
Water,	alexeterial	53
1266	alum - acont	240
0.0	aromatic	58
COL	barley —	- 94
	carminative	59
10.14	cephalic -	
771	chalybeate —	Water,
.111		vi atti,
1000 11		

Wine

oni bn

Water.	chamomile, compound	— 60
	cinnamon, fimple -	53
	fpirituous	61
	cordial —designing	. 0
	acid	59
	elder flower	57
oii .	fennel	54
128	hyffop such lo	55
ori	hysteric.	61
141	lime	76
per	nephritic	- 6r
	parfley — —	- 56
CIL	peach leaves	ibid.
211	pennyroyal	ibid.
es i	pepper-mint	55
751	fpear-mint	ibid.
121	Jamaica pepper	62
rot !	phagedænic	240
	horieradish, compound	— 62
801	rofe - Tyranout mi	.,57
701	rue ngues to est	ibid.
-801 P	fapphire-coloured	
	fteel nudquot to	
	flyptic — —	241
201	fulphurated trimerals	39
. idid.	valerian — mandquast	
When	vitriolic — bellifers	
Whey,	alexeterial alum	100
	QJ	ibid.
2.7	Coorbutio	il.d
010	vineon.	- 00
	wood forrel	- 99
Winc	aloetic —	
	anthelmintic	ibid.
	antimonial —	, 105
	arthritic —	ibid.
· Coleva	2	Wine,
		· · · inc,

	INDEX.	289
Win	e, arthritic purging	106
****	cephalic	107
	purging	ibid.
	chalybeate — —	108
***	for the jaundice	109
	ipecacoanha —	ibid.
	millepedes —	ibid.
	paregoric -	137
	peruvian all	110
	fteel —	ibid.
100	rhubarb	111
, C E	faffron	108
	fena — —	III
	fquill HT-W	ibid.
. 1	fteel —	108
	wild vine	106
	Will Allie of the second secon	CONTRACTOR AND

974515

Aller ton, to terper, interpretable of the contact of the contact

Poppy hears, arthritic baltan, disphonence, and dyfenteric

Acex. So Incomprients.

Wine, architic parging and co

cepitalic

millenedes

Hamil



A COPIOUS

This.

OII

TABLE OF DISEASES,

lasft

WITH

REMEDIES for their respective CURES.

A Bortion, to prevent. Bleeding, in strong plethoric, or sanguine constitutions, and an occasional rhubarb purge, Peruvian vitriolic decoction, decoctions of quinces, and tormentil, japonic, and Peruvian strengthening electaries, elixir, and spirit of vitriol, simple Peruvian insusion, stomachic julep, and mixture, astringent, and strengthening pills, strengthening powder, Peruvian acid tincture, Peruvian wine, and all strengtheners. See the chapter on Abortion, in the third edition of my Modern Practice of Physic.

AGUE. See Intermittents.

ANODYNES, PAREGORICS. Opium, white poppy heads, arthritic balsam, diaphoretic, and dysenteric

dysenteric boluses, diaphoretic, and anodyne diuretic draughts, paregoric drops, elixir, and wine, binding, and scordium electaries, philonium, acidulous linctus, astringent, and paregoric mixtures, soap, and storax pills, compound powder of amber, Dover's arthritic powder, syrup of meconium, anticolic, sudorisic, and thebaic tinctures, catarrhal troches, anodyne somentation, astringent, and starch clysters, liniment for piles, anodyne discutient plaster, tincture for tooth-ach.

APOPLEXY. See Cephalics.

APPETITE loft. See Stomachics.

ASTHMA. Elecampane, garlic, saffron, squills, gum ammoniac, asafetida, opoponax, sagapenum, almond, oil olive, and Spanish soaps, spermaceti, Barbadoes tar, wood-lice, balsam of sulphur, and with Barbadoes tar, asthmatic bolus, expression of millepedes, slowers of benzoine, and sulphur; milk of ammoniacum, asthmatic mixture, oxymel of squills, sagapenum, and squill pills; sulphur precipitated, syrup of garlic, ammoniacum, sagapenum, and volatile fetid tinctures, sulphurated water, millepedes, and squill wines. Bleeding, blisters, emetics, and cathartics. See Pectorals.

ASTRINGENTS, STYPTICS. Alum, balaustines, blood-stone, dragon's blood, cinnamon, and oak bark, armenian, and French boles, chalk, red coral, japan earth, and its preparations, juice of hypocistis, logwood, and its preparations, nutmegs, all opiates, quinces, red roses,

floes, starch, bistort, and tormentil roots, vitriols, colcothar, and spirit of vitriol, rectified spirit of wine, astringent, and dysenteric boluses, Peruvian vitriolic, and tormentil decoctions, astringent draught, electary for bloodyflux, binding, Peruvian strengthening, and Peruvian stract, astringent milk, astringent mixture, astringent, and strengthening pills, compound powder of amber, strengthening, and styptic powders, antidysenteric, massich, Peruvian acid, rose, and styptic tinctures, alum whey, astringent clyster, astringent somentation, astringent gargarism, strengthening plaster, alum, styptic, and vitriolic waters.

BITE of a mad Dog. The two powders for the bite of a mad dog; strictly observing the method of cure, and the directions that are thereunto subjoined.

BLOODY-FLUX. See Dyfentery.

Bloop-spitting. Bleeding, cooling laxative clysters, or purges occasionally, gum arabic, tragacanth, and its compound powder, isinglass, marshmallow root, bolus against blood-spitting, antihectic, antiphlogistic, pectoral and quince decoctions, antiphlogistic draught, antihectic drops, balsamic electary, arabic emulsion, acidulous, incrassating, and spermaceti linctuses, astringent milk, balsamic mixture, strengthening, and styptic powders, antiphthise tincture, rose tincture, troches of japan earth, vitriolic acids, and cooling restringents, all agglutinants, and preparations of the bark.

BLOOD,

BLO

BRU

Bui

t i BLOOD, to flop. See Hæmorrhage.

BRUISES, external, internal. See Contusions.

Burns and Scalds. Linfeed, and olive oils, camphorated white ointment, emollient and faturnine ointments, liniment of three ingredients, white liniment, epulotic cerate, emollient cataplasm, emollient somentation, and if the skin be whole, sometimes camphorated spirit of wine.

CACHEXY, GREEN SICKNESS. Emetics, Rochel, and other purging falts, antimonial ethiops, borax bolus, rhubarb bolus with mercury, calx of antimony, cinnabar of antimony, antimonial drops, kermes mineral, sulphur of antimony precipitated, antimonial wine, and other alterative preparations of antimony, mercurial decoction, decoctions of sarsaparilla, and the woods, alterative, and attenuating, draughts, scorbutic drops, attenuating, and borax electaries, jaundice, rheumatic, and scorbutic electaries, alcalized mercury, calomel, sugared mercury, deobstruent, and ethiopic pills, chalybeate water.

CARMINATIVES. Zedoary, ginger, juniper berries, all the peppers, angelica, anife, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cummin, wild carrot, dill, and fweet fennel feeds, cordial confection, anifated mixture, extract of juniper, anticolic, ginger, and mint infusions, carminative julep, effential oils of anife, caraway, cummin, and dill feeds, the oils of juniper berries, Jamaica pepper, common, and pepper mint, aromatic O 3

pills, carminative powder, red and yellow spirits of lavender, volatile aromatic spirit, tinctures of caraway, cardamom, and dill seeds, carminative troches, carminative, and compound chamomile waters.

CATARH. Cathartics, with bitter purging infusion, &c. bliftering plaster, flowers of sulphur, balsam of sulphur, japonic decoction, storax draught, antihectic drops, paregoric drops, balsamic electary, acidulous, and incrassating linctuses, paregoric mixture, storax pill, compound powder of gum tragacanth, syrup of meconium, japonic tincture, paregoric wine, most balsamics, agglutinants, absorbents, and preparations of opium.

CATHARTICS, LAXATIVES. Black hellebore root, jalap, rhubarb, sena, and their preparations, aloes, and its preparations, casia, coloquintida, gamboge, manna, tamarinds, Epsom falts, so called, Glauber's purging salt, Rochel falt, tartar, and its crystals, purging antimony, rhubarb bolus with mercury, purging bolus, purging decoction, cathartic draughts, elaterium, lenitive, and purging electaries, scammony electary, cathartic extract, magnefia alba, all purging preparations of mercury, purging mixture, the common and milder cathartic pills, gamboge pills, hydragogue powder, common purging powder, purging powder with orris, purging, vermifuge powder, fyrups of buckthorn, roses solutive, and violets, foluble tartar, purging arthritic wine, common, domestic, and purging clysters. See Dropfy.

CEPHA-

CEPH

fyri

flox

of

epi

ful

pa

te

fn

-IIC

,0711

Col

a

but

- 1

-10

CEPHALICS. Piony, and wild valerian roots, fyrian mastich thyme, rosemary, rue, lavender slowers, castor, and its preparations, cinnabar of antimony, antimonial drops, nervous drops, epileptic, and paralytic electraies, cephalic infusion, spirits of hartshorn, lavender, sal ammoniac, fetid and volatile aromatic spirits, paralytic tincture, cephalic, and valerian waters, cephalic, and cephalic purging wines, sneezing powder, blistering plaster, emetics, cathartics.

errorien acid ethiciure,

Colic. Rhubarb and its preparations, rhubarb bolus with mercury, and several purgatives amongst the cathartics, compound elixir of sena, tincture of sena, aloetic wine, cathartic extract, iliac pills, Rusus's pill, stomachic pills, purging mixture, anisated mixture, carminative julep, anticolic insusion, anticolic tincture, carminative powder, carminative troches, aromatic, carminative, and compound chamomile waters, spirit of mint, common, and purging clysters, aromatic somentation, stomachic plaster, opiates. See Carminatives and Cathartics.

Consumption, nervous. Tinctura facra, or aloetic wine, Peruvian steel decoction, nervous,
and scorbutic drops, antimonial drops, attenuating draught, attenuating electary, Peruvian strengthening electary, steel electary, elixir of aloes, compound elixir of rhubarb, extract of black hellebore, bitter steel infusion,
stomachic mixture, deobstruent nervous pills,
Rusus's pills, stomachic gum pills, tincture of
iron, antimonial wine, cephalic wine, cephalic
O 4

fatuennee ovaduent, enulosie cerate, cummin

purging wine, chalybeate wine, Peruvian steel wine, chalybeate mineral waters, stomach plaster.

Consumption, pulmonary. Conferve of roses, antihectic decoction, antihectic Peruvian decoction, pectoral decoction, lemon decoction, astringent milk, antiphlogistic draught, antihectic drops, elixir of vitriol, pectoral insufion, balsamic mixture, balsamic electary, sagapenum, and squill pills, spirit of vitriol, antiphthisic tincture, Peruvian acid tincture, wood-sorrel whey. See Pectorals and Diarrhoea.

Contusions, Wounds. Bleeding, cooling purgatives, Locatelli's balfam, antiphlogistic, and pectoral decoctions, balfamic electary, common, oily, and spermaceti emulsions, pectoral insusion, spermaceti linctus, Peruvian bark.—

Externals. Traumatic balfam, discutient embrocation, aromatic, and common somentations, oils of St. John's wort, and turpentine, camphorated spirit of wine; tincture of myrrh, saponaceous, and volatile liniments, detergent, and digestive ointments, gum elemi ointment, saturnine ointment, epulotic cerate, cummin plaster.

CONVULSIONS. See Cephalics.

COSTIVENESS. See Cathartics, Laxatives.

Cough. See Pectorals.

DEAFNESS. Injection for the ears, oil to help hearing, fneezing powder, blifters, cathartics, cephalic, nervous medicines, and fometimes

anti-

. .

antimonial, and mercurial alteratives. See Cephalics.

DELIVERY, to promote. Menagogue elixir, extract, and oil of favin, powder to promote delivery.

s,

DIABETES. Alum, gum arabic, isinglass, Peruvian bark, red roses, astringent bolus, antihectic decoction, Peruvian vitriolic decoction,
Peruvian strengthening electary, Peruvian styptic electary, elixir of vitriol, arabic emulsion,
strengthening pills, styptic powder, dulcified
spirit of vitriol, antiphthisic tincture, tincture
of iron, Peruvian acid tincture, tincture of
roses, Bristol, and lime waters, alum whey.

and the mentericins

DIAPHORETICS, SUDORIFICS, ALEXIPHAR-MACS. Roots of angelica, contrayerva, masterwort, Virginian fnake root, and zedoary, leaves of rue, and fcordium, camphor, faffron, gum guaiacum, and its refin, guaiacum wood, and its bark, sassafras wood, and its bark, opium, and all opiates, diaphoretic bolus, contrayerva decoction, fnake root decoction, decoction of the woods, diaphoretic draught, musk draught, alexipharmac electary, guaiacum rheumatic electary, camphorated julep, camphorated e-mulfion, contrayerva infusion, alexipharmac mixture, diaphoretic mixture, diaphoretic acid mixture, Dover's arthritic powder, compound powder of contrayerva, volatile falts of fal ammoniac and hartshorn, spirits of sal ammoniac and hartshorn, spirit of mindererus, tinctures of contrayerva, saffron, and snake root, fudorific tinctures, alexeterial, and camphorated vinegars, cordial acid water, alexeterial whey, vinegar whey, faffron wine.

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, TENESMUS.
Bleeding, an ipecacoanha vomit, and gentle purging with rhubarb, or the rhubarb bolus with mercury; logwood, and white decoctions, aftringent, and dyfenteric boluses, aftringent draught, electaries, mixtures, and other proper medicines under the foregoing head of aftringents, &c. arabic, aftringent, and starch clysters, aromatic, and aftringent somentations. See Aftringents.

DISCUTIENTS. Camphor, fal ammoniac, camphorated, and discutient cataplasms, common, and hemlock somentations, saponaceous, and volatile liniments, oil of St. John's wort, anodyne discutient plaster, cummin plaster, gum, mercurial, and soap plasters, spirits of mindererus, rosemary, sal ammoniac, and volatile aromatic spirit, camphorated spirit of wine.

Diuretics. Roots of burdock, garlic, fennel, horfe-radish, marshmallows, parsley, rattle-snake, squills, leaves of broom, juniper-berries, wild carrot, sweet fennel, mustard, common, and Macedonian parsley seeds, turpentines, balm of Gilead, balsam copaiva, cantharides, nitre, lixivial falts, gum arabic, Spanish soap, wood-lice, asthmatic diuretic bolus, decoctions of burdock, diuretic, rattle-snake, and wild vine, anodyne diuretic draught, diuretic, and saline draughts, diuretic drops, nephritic electary, nephritic elixir, common, and arabic emulsions, expression of wood-lice, ex-

tract

0

fc

tract of juniper, stimulating insusion, oils of turpentine and juniper, diuretic, and saline mixtures, squill pills, diuretic powder, salt of amber, diuretic salt, dulcished spirits of nitre, and sea salt, tincture of cantharides, vinegar of squills, horse-radish water, mustard whey, squill wine, wild vine wine, turpentine clyster. See Dropsy.

DROPSY. See the many valuable simple and compound medicines for this disease under the several heads of Cathartics, Diaphoretics, and Diuretics.

DRY BELLY-ACH. See Colic.

DYSENTERY. See Bloody-flux.

EMETICS. White hellebore root and its tincture; ipecacoanha, its infusion, decoction and wine; squills, their vinegar, oxymel and syrup, white vitriol and its salt, mercurial emetic bolus, emetic draughts, yellow mercurial emetic, emetic tartar.

EPILEPSY. See Cephalics.

ERYSTPELAS, Inflammation. Bleeding, gentle cooling purgation, a blifter occasionally, camphire bolus, antiphlogistic decoction, the three first antiseptic draughts, saline draught, emollient cataplasm, camphorated cataplasm, anodyne, or aromatic somentation, camphorated spirit of wine, camphorated white ointment, ointment of three ingredients.

Eyes, inflamed, fore, &c. Bleeding, cathartics, expression of millepedes, millepedes wine, ethiopic, and mercurial pills, various cephalics. Externals. Blistering plaster, alum water, sapphire coloured, and vitriolic waters, Mindererus's collyrium, sneezing powder, eye ointment, alum curd.

FEVER, continual. Bleeding, a gentle vomit occasionally, antiphlogistic decoctions, lemon decoction, common emulfion, barley water, &c. camphire bolus, antiphlogistic draught, the three first antiseptic draughts, musk draught, antiputrescent, contrayerva, and snake-root decoctions, contraverva infusion and tincture, camphorated emulsion, alexipharmac electary, antiseptic electary, compound powder of contrayerva, febrifuge antimonial powder, alexeterial, camphor, cordial, and musk juleps, alexeterial, and camphorated vinegars, alexeterial, and wood-forrel wheys, common, domestic, nitrous, and purging clysters, cooling gargarism, blistering plaster. See Alexipharmacs.

Fever, intermittent. Emetics, elixir of rhubarb, or other cathartics, fal ammoniac, diaphoretic bolus, or draught, faline draught, febrifuge decoction, antiemetic and febrifuge decoction, all Peruvian decoctions, except the vitriolic, Peruvian draught, Peruvian febrifuge electary, Peruvian extract, all Peruvian infusions and tinctures, Peruvian, and Peruvian steel wines, bitter steel infusion.

FLATULENCES. See Carminatives.

FRECKLES.

FRECKLES. Saponaceous lotion.

s.

-0

2-

GANGRENE. Camphire bolus, the four antifeptic draughts, antiputrescent, and snake-root decoctions, alexipharmac electary, Peruvian bark. Externals. Common somentation, with the antiseptic camphorated mixture, camphorated cataplasm, camphorated spirit of wine, oil of turpentine, Egyptian ointment, tincture of myrrh.

GONORRHOEA. Common, and arabic emulfions, diuretic decoction, cooling purgatives, electary for a gonorrhoea, milder cathartic pills, mercurial pills and bolus, mercurial decoction, tincture of cantharides, antivenereal elixir, emollient fomentation, balfamic, mercurial, and mucilaginous injections.

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica. Arthritic balsam, balsam of guaiacum, arthritic bolus, gentle diaphoretics, decoctions of burdock, seneca, satsaparilla, and the woods, arthritic drops, rheumatic electary, cordial julep, arthritic powder, tincture of pepper, arthritic wine, arthritic purging wine. Externals. Traumatic balsam, emollient, and camphorated cataplasms, saponaceous, and volatile liniments, anodyne discutient plaster, soap, and warm plasters, blistering plaster.

GRAVEL. See Stone.

GREEN SICKNESS. See Cachexy.

HEMORRHAGE. See Aftringents, Styptics, and Blood-spitting.

HEAD-ACH. See Cephalics.

HEART-BURN. Emetics, aloetic, and rhubarb purges, magnesia alba, antacid draught, anticolic, and bitter insusions, chalk julep, antacid, and carminative powders, compound crab's claw powder, aromatic species, bitter tincture, tincture of cardamoms, alterative tincture of rhubarb, cardialgic troches, compound Peruvian insusion, Peruvian steel wine. See Stomachics.

HICCUPS. Musk draught, musk julep, alexipharmac and anisated mixtures, red and yellow spirits of lavender, volatile fetid spirit, tincture of dill, volatile fetid tincture. Externals. Camphorated cataplasm, stomach plaster.

HYPOCHONDRIAC and HYSTERIC Affections. Emetics, aloetic, and rhubarb purgatives, rhubarb bolus with mercury, steel Peruvian decoction, attenuating draught, attenuating and borax electaries, epileptic and black hellebore electaries, Peruvian strengthening, and steel electaries, both elixirs of aloes, compound elixir of rhubarb, bitter steel infusion, hysteric julep, milk of ammoniacum, aromatic pills, deobstruent nervous pills, gum opening pills, stomachic gum pills, strengthening pills, spirits of hartshorn and lavender, volatile fetid spirit, compound tincture of caftor, fetid fimple, and volatile tinctures, tinctures of ammoniacum, galbanum, fagapenum, and foot, tincture of valerian, chalybeate water, hysteric, and valerian waters, both the cephalic wines, Peruvian

vian steel wine, and other preparations of steel, stomach plaster.

JAUNDICE. An emetic, rhubarb bolus with mercury, or an occasional aloetic or rhubarb purge, electary for a jaundice, saline draught, saline mixture, expression of millepedes, deobstruent pills, squill pills, opening decoction, wine for the jaundice, millepedes, and squill wines.

INDIGESTION. See Stomachics.

ITCH. Antimonial ethiops, ethiops mineral, flowers of sulphur, sulphur precipitated, troches of sulphur, scorbutic electary, mercurial pills. Externals. Ointment of mercury precipitate, ointment of sulphur, phagedenic water diluted.

KING'S EVIL. Mercurial bolus, with purging at proper intervals, diuretic falt, vitriolated tartar, antimonial ethiops, powder for king's evil, antimonial drops, ethiopic, and mercurial pills, mercurial decoction, decoctions of farfaparilla, and the woods, lime water, mercurial ointment.

Madness, melancholy. Bleeding, vomits, and purging by stool and urine, antiphlogistic decoction, camphor bolus, camphor julep, diuretic mixture, antimonial, and nervous drops, attenuating, and borax electaries, extract, and tincture of black hellebore, cephalic infusion, milk of ammoniacum, deobstruent nervous pills, gum opening pills, fetid volatile tincture, tincture of white hellebore, chalybeate water, cephalic, and cephalic purging wines, wild vine

vine wine, blistering plaster. N. B. Vomiting is best excited with ipecacoanha wine in the more weakly; but in the more robust with the tinsture of white hellebore, or antimonial wine. The properest cathartics are black hellebore, or insustant of sena with tinsture of jalap, or tinstura sacra, or aloetic wine.

m

0

P

PE

Menses, to promote. Bleeding, cathartics, mixed with calomel, aloetic wine, all bitters, joined with aromatics, and most preparations of steel, attenuating draught, menagogue drops, borax, black hellebore, and steel electraies, elixir of aloes, menagogue elixir, extract, and tincture of black hellebore, bitter steel insusion, menagogue insusion, hysteric julep, menagogue mixture, deobstruent pills, gum opening pills, Rusus's pills, powder to promote delivery, menagogue powder, compound powder of myrrh, compound tincture of castor, tinctures of iron, and valerian, chalybeate water, hysteric water, steel wine.

Menses, to restrain. Bleeding, if not too weak, astringent bolus, Peruvian vitriolic decoction, astringent draught, Peruvian strengthening, and Peruvian styptic electaries, astringent pills, styptic powder, tincture of roses, alum whey, the vitriolic acids, &c. See Astringents, Styptics.

NEPHRITIC PAINS. See Stone.

Palsy. Emetics, warm and moderate cathartics now and then, such as tinctura sacra, or aloetic wine, stimulating insulion, aromatic strengtheners and steel, with several of the medi-

t-

he

th

ial

1-

medicines mentioned under the head of Cephalics. Externals. Sneezing powder, rectified oil of amber, paralytic liniment, mustard cataplasm, mustard plaster, warm plaster, blistering plaster. See Cephalics.

PECTORALS. Roots of elecampane, garlic, liquorice, marshmallow, Florentine orris, squills, leaves of colt's-foot, ground ivy, hyslop, maiden hair, pennyroyal, almonds, dried figs, honey, linfeed, raifins, olive, and linfeed oils, faffron, Spanish soap, almond, and olive oil soaps, spermaceti, tar, Barbadoes tar, flowers of benzoine, and fulphur, fulphur precipitated, millepedes, olibanum, gums, ammoniac, arabic, balm of Gilead, balfams of Peru and Tolu, Locatelli's balfam, the two balfams of fulphur, conserve of roses, antihectic, and pectoral decoctions, balfamic, and pectoral electaries, paregoric elixir, common, oily, and spermaceti emulsions, expression of millepedes, pectoral decoction, and infusion, infusion of linfeed, common, and spermaceti linctuses, milk of ammoniacum, fimple oxymel, oxymel, and vinegar of squills, afthmatic, and ballamic mixtures, fagapenum, and fquill pills, tinctures of balfam of Peru and Tolu, paregoric, and fquill wines, emetics. a tixfle biss what concuence and bounded pales con pound pow-

PERIPNEUMONY, PLEURISY. Bleeding, barley water, common emulfion, pectoral decoction, and infusion, infusion of linseed, antiphlogistic decoction with nitre, antiphlogistic draught, common, and spermaceti linctuses, oxymel of fquills, asthmatic mixture, nitrous clyster, and laftly a blifter on the affected fide. SACE

PILES.

PILES. Flowers of fulphur, troches of fulphur, electary for the piles, purging mixture, arabic, or common clyster, emollient cataplasm, anodyne fomentation, liniment of three ingredients, liniment for the piles.

QUINSEY. See Sore Throat.

RESTLESSNESS. See Anodynes.

RHEUMATISM. See Gout.

RICKETS. Vomits of ipecacoanha, purges of magnefia alba, rhubarb, or the same mixed with two or three grains of calomel, decoction for the rickets, expression of millepedes, millepedes wine, tincture of iron, cold bath, volatile liniment with oil of amber to the parts affected.

toral decocions, ballacide, and pectoral elec-

SCIATICA. See Gout. Land Silvering , seines

Pires

Scurvy. Great water-dock, scurvy-grass, cresses, brook-lime, sorrel, wood-sorrel, endive, lettuce, pursane, apples, lemons, oranges, antiphlogistic decoction, decoctions of sarsaparilla, and the woods, alterative, and attenuating draughts, antimonial, and scorbutic drops, scorbutic electary, acid elixir of aloes, elixir of vitriol, deobstruent, and stomachic pills, compound powder of arum, arthritic powder, bitter insusion, bitter tincture, scorbutic juices, scorbutic whey, chalybeate water, and other steel preparations, lime water, aloetic, and rhubarb wines, antimonial wine, diuretic salt, soluble tartar, vitriolated tartar.

tir balletta en rue miliad e vi

SORI

bli

CO

po

lii

pl

STO

Sore Throat. Bleeding, cooling purges, blifters, antiphlogistic decoction, barley water, common emulsion, and other cooling diluents, powder for a fore throat, rob of black currants, linctus for a squinzy. Externals. Discutient, and emollient gargarisms, camphorated cataplasm, volatile liniment, spirit of mindererus.

SPRAINS. See Contusions.

STOMACHICS. Roots of calamus aromaticus, cafumunar, gentian, ginger, rhubarb, fnake-root, and zedoary, orange, and lemon-peels, canella alba, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, Peruvian bark, carduus benedictus, lesser centaury, pepper-mint, spear-mint, sea-wormwood, chamomile flowers, cubebs, cardamom, caraway, and coriander feeds, Jamaica, black, and long peppers, aloes, mastich, myrrh, rhubarb bolus with mercury, cordial confection, conserve of orange-peel, and sea-wormwood, decoction of quinces, cinnamon drops, both the elixirs of aloes, and of vitrimextracts of gentian and Peruvian bark, infusions of carduus, and rhubarb, bitter, ginger, mint, orange-peel, peruvian simple, and peruvian compound infusions, stomachic julep, cinnamon mixture, cordial, lemon, and stomachic mixtures, aromatic pills, stomachic, and Arengthening pills, aromatic species, spirit of mint, aromatic tincture, tinctures of cardamoms, caraway, casumunar, cinnamon, and pepper, Peruvian acid tincture, and most of the preparations of the bark, alterative tincture of rhubarb, stomachic, and styptic tinctures, aromatic water, chamomile, cinnamon, cordial.

cordial, and Jamaica pepper waters, aloetic wine, ipecacoanha wine, decoction and infusion of ipecacoanha, and other emetics. Externals. Aromatic cataplasm, aromatic somentation, stomachic plaster.

STONE, GRAVEL, STRANGURY. Bleeding, turpentine clyster, and sometimes a gentle purge of insusion of sena and manna, warm bath, gum arabic, marshmallow root, and its insusion or decoction, oil of almonds, arabic, and common emulsions, oily, and spermaceti emulsions, insusion of linseed, diuretic decoction, saline draught, and mixture, nephritic electary, and elixir, common, and spermaceti lincuses, opiates, &c. See Diuretics.

SWEATS, to check, or moderate. Arabic emulsion, saline draught, antihectic decoction, antihectic peruvian decoction, peruvian vitriolic decoction, tincture of roses, antihectic drops, peruvian strengthening electary, peruvian styptic electary, strengthening pills, acid peruvian tincture, antiphthisic tincture, tincture of iron, elixir of vitriol, and the other vitriolic acids. See Astringents, Styptics.

SWEATS, to promote. See Diaphoretics.

TEETH, to preserve, &c. Powder for the teeth, vitriolated tartar, solution of the medicinal stone, tincture of myrrh, and tincture of maskich diluted.

TOOTH-ACH. Emollient gargarism, oil of cloves, oil of origanum, tincture of myrrh, tincture for the tooth-ach.

THRUSH.

THE

fp

TR

VEN

n

UL

all

THRUSH. Emollient gargarism, common and spermaceti linetus, linetus for a squinsey, blistering plaster.

tic

fu-

ix-

nt-

g, tle

its

c,

xi

ic

ti

TRAUMATICS, VULNERARIES. See Ulcers.

Venereal Affections. Mercurial bolus, antivenereal pills, ethiopic and mercurial pills, mercurial decoction, decoctions of farfaparilla, and the woods, folution of fublimate, cinnabar for fumigations, mercurial ointment, mercurial plaster.

ULCERS, external, internal. Mercurial, farfaparilla, and wood decoctions, lime water, Peruvian bark, balfamic detergent drops, scorbutic drops, antivenereal elixir, ethiopic pills, mercurial pills, antimonial ethiops, mercurial ointment. See Contusions, Wounds, Discutients.

Vomiting. Antiemetic and febrifuge decoction, decoction of quinces, antiemetic mixture, cinnamon, and stomachic mixtures, stomachic julep, cinnamon drops, infusion, and spirit of mint, aromatic, and cinnamon tinctures, steel wine, and other chalybeates, aloetic wine, alterative tincture of rhubarb, acid elixir of aloes, elixir of vitriol, emetics, opiates. Externals. Aromatic cataplasm, aromatic fomentation, stomach plaster. See Stomachics.

URINE, bloody. See Hæmorrhage.

WHITES. A vomit of ipecacoanha wine, frequent purging with rhubarb wine, or the rhubarb bolus with mercury, mercurial decoction, decoction

B

I.

W

decoction of the woods, chalybeate, and lime waters, balfamic detergent drops, antivenereal elixir, Peruvian flyptic electary, strengthening pills, strengthening powder, styptic powder, antidyfenteric tincture, antiphthific tincture, tincture of cantharides, tinctures of mastich, and iron, alum whey, Peruvian steel wine, vitriolic acids. Externals. An injection of alum, or vitriolic water, with a little Egyptian ointment added to either, or the aftringent fomentation, occasionally fumigating the vagina now and then with a powder, made of equal parts of frankincense, mastich, amber, and cinnabar of antimony, thrown on burning vian barie, ballamic detergent drops,

WORMS. Ethiops mineral, rhubarb bolus with mercury, fugared mercury, vermifuge electary, antacid powder, vermifuge powder, vermifuge purging powder, anthelmintic wine.

Wounds. See Contusions, Ulcers.

Modelific

noithobab

FINIS.

TRINE, block, See Hemoringer.

mentation, from ch platter: See Stone Blees,

200 Anima of the Section 14 Stone A. Carrie W. . Policiti no la la distinci di ve galgita cand barb colus with exercury, entrearing deserrors,

juep, cianzmondiops, incilion, and frielder mone, cromatic, and city apparintantes, theel water, and order chalybeates, aloctic vane, alto milita this education to accomm symptom

BOOKS Printed for T. CADELL, opposite Catharine-Street in the Strand.

ime real

ing ler, ire,

ch,

ne,

of

ian

ent

va-

of

er,

ng

th

y,

BOOK Princed for T. CADRLE.

A N Essay on the Diseases most fatal to Infants. To which are added, Rules to be observed in the Nurfing of Children, with a particular View to those who are brought up by Hand, 2s. 6d.

II. A full and plain Account of the Gout; from whence will be clearly feen the Folly, or Baseness, of all Pretenders to the Cure of it; in which every Thing material by the best Writers on that Subject is taken Notice of; and accompanied with fome new and important Instructions for its Relief, which the Author's Experience in the Gout above Thirty Years hath induced him to impart. By Ferdinando Warner, L. L. D. Second Edit. 15. 10. Decond Lidits Brancis

III. Observations on the Epidemical Diseases in Minorca, from the Year 1744 to 1749. To which is prefixed, a short Account of the Climate, Productions, Inhabitants, and Endemial Distempers of that Island. By George Cleghorn, Lecturer of Anatomy in the University of Dublin, formerly Surgeon to the 22d Regiment of Foot. The Third Edition, 58.

IV. An Historical Account of a new Method of treating the Scurvy at Sea, containing Ten Cafe, which shew that this Destructive Disease may be easily and effectually cured, without the Aid of fresh Vegetable Diet. By David Macbride, M. D. 1s.

V. Experimental Effays on Medical and Philosophical Subjects: particularly, 1. On the Fermentation of Alimentary Mixtures, and Digestion of the Food. 2. On the Nature and Properties of fixed Air. 3. On the respective Power and Manner of acting of the different Kinds of Antiseptics. 4. On the Scurvy;

with

BOOKS Printed for T. CADELL.

with a Proposal for trying new Methods to prevent or cure the same at Sea. 5. On the Dissolvent Power of Quick Lime, and a further Investigation of the Properties of fixed Air. The Second Edition, enlarged and corrected. Illustrated with Copper Plates. By David Macbride, M. D.

VI. A practical Treatife on Wounds and other chirurgical Subjects. To which is prefixed, a short Historical Account of the Rife and Progress of Surgery and Anatomy. Addressed to young Surgeons. By Benjamin Gooch, Surgeon, 2 vols. 14s.

VII. Four Differtations.—1. On Providence.—
2. On Prayer.—3. On the Reasons for expecting that virtuous Men shall meet after Death in a State of Happiness.—4. On the Importance of Christianity, the Nature of Historical Evidence, and Miracles. By Richard Price, F. R. S. Second Edition, 6s. 8vo.

VIII. Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates, with the Defence of Socrates before his Judges, translated from the Original Greek. Second Edition, 5s.

Sciences. By James Ferguson, F. R. S. Svo. 58.

X. An Easy and Familiar Introduction to Astronomy, in 10 Dialogues. By James Ferguson, F. R. S.

XI. Confiderations on the present State of the Controversy between the Protestants and Papists of Great Britain and Ireland; particularly on the Question how far the latter are entitled to a Toleration upon Protestant Principles. By Francis Blackburne, M. A. Archdeacon of Cleveland, 8vo. 5s.

XII. An Essay in Answer to Mr. Hume's Essay on Miracles. By William Adams, D. D. The Third Editon with Addasons, 2s.



